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A Patient Creditor.

You owe me, Nell, a little sum,
But you needn't pay, you needn't pay;
For it may change your peaceful home
I'll pass some day, I'll pass some day.

And then, as one who begs for alms
(Not asking pay, not asking pay),
I'll plead, "I'm hungry for a smile,
Then go my way then go my way.

Another day I'll ope your door,
All pale and wan, all pale and wan:
"I'd like a little *interest*, dear,
To help me on, to help me on."

And yet again I'll halt to beg;
"I'm cold, my dear, I'm cold, my dear;
A kiss would warm me through and through."
Perhaps you'll hear, perhaps you'll hear.

Then, Nell, if owning still your debt,
You grant me these, you grant me these,
I'll give you a receipt in full
Down on my knees, dear, on my knees!

The Building of the Nest.

They'll come again to the apple-tree—
Robin and all the rest—
When the orchard branches are fair to see,
In the snow of the blossom dressed;
And the prettiest thing in the world will be
The building of the nest.

Weaving it well so round and trim,
Hollowing it with care;
Nothing too far away for him,
Nothing for her too fair;
Hanging it safe on the topmost limb—
Their castle in the air.

Ah, mother-bird, you'll have weary days
When the eggs are under your breast,
And your mate will fear for wilful ways
When the wee ones leave the nest;
But they'll find their wings in a glad amaze,
And God will see to the rest.

So come to the trees with all your train
When the apple blossoms blow;
Through the April shimmer of sun and rain
Go flying to and fro;
And sing to our hearts as we watch again
Your fairy building grow.

THE JUDGE'S BOND.

"If you don't work lively, Hester, you won't make your ten knots to-day."

Hester stopped short in her work, and the buzzing of the big wheel ceased. There was a mass of soft rolls, and the brown reel by her side, with the results of her morning labors in blue stocking-yarn. She held the wheel firm in one hand, and in the other a long slender thread attached to the spindle.

"Well, mother," said she, quietly turning her face toward the window, "I suppose the sun will rise and set just the same if I don't spin my ten knots a-day."

"I s'pose it will," said Mrs. Preston. She was a spare old lady, and sitting with her back bent to the shape of the rocking-chair hooped over. Her sharp elbows struck out, and her rather large and coarse shoes projected beyond the skirt of her gown. "You know your father likes to see things moving indoors and out," she went on, holding her knitting needles suspended. "He hates lazy folks like Canada thistles."

"And I hate to be driven as if I was a pack-horse," retorted Hester, almost bitterly. "I tell you, mother, I won't wear my life out digging and drudging as you have yours."

"La, Hester, how you do talk. I never thought I was brought into the world for nothing but to cook three meals of victuals a day, and to 'tend to the dairy work. Now, you make a fuss because you have a little chore of stocking-yarn to spin; but it ain't so many years since I made all the cloth for the family wear, and did every stitch of my own sewing at night. Why, that year your father was sent up to the Legislature I made him a set of twelve fine shirts. He was perty pertickerler in them days; and I did all the stitching, after the rest of the folks had gone to bed, with my foot on the cradle. Sylvester was a baby then, and a dreadful hectoring child. Every day I wove a full stent on linsey wolsey, for it was almost impossible to hire help; and I got up regular at five in the morning and milked four cows before I went about breakfast."

"What is the use of having a soul if you've got to slave in that way?" said Hester, as she gave a little sharp jerk, and broke her thread. "You might as well be a machine and done with it."

"I don't expect you'll do as I have done," responded the old lady with a sigh. "Folks shirk now-a-days to beat all. Your father, when he was younger, was a dreadful driving man. Folks must keep doing as long as they could stand; and none of his boys now can begin to do a day's work equal to his'n. I don't s'pose you mean to follow your sister Nancy, either, for she has had a pretty hard row; but I tell you what, Hester, you'll have to run off more than ten knots of stocking-yarn a day if you marry Joel Selfridge, for he haint got a mite of ambition. He makes me think of my old speckled hen setting out there on chany eggs. I should n't be a mite surprised to hear Joel begin to cackle; and I don't see where he gets his shiftlessness from, for there's the Jedge, his brother, a reg'ler money catcher, smooth, and plausible, and ily, but with his eye always out for business. I 'spose, Hester, youv'e 'bout made up your mind to take Joel, for you don't seem to favor any other young man, and he's been coming here stiddy for the last year. Your father says it costs him four quarts of oats, and two or three good square meals every week, and he talks about sending a bill for board and horse feed in to the Jedge. You know he will never give his consent, and I tell you again, Hester, if you mean to marry Joel Selfridge, you and work had better not fall out."

"Mother," said Hester, with a troubled face, leaving her wheel, and going over by the hearth, "you do Joel injustice. It is father's opposition that makes him neglect his business, and takes the spirit out of him. If he could marry me he would become another man."

"Hester," said the old lady, emphasizing her words with her knitting-needles, "what's bred in the bone will come out in the flesh. You can't make the whistle out of a pig's tail."

"There's good stuff in Joel," cried Hester, her color rising, and eyes flashing. "If the whole world was against him I'd stand true. Folks may say what they have a mind to, but give Joel a chance, and he will show that he can support a family, and be a man among men."

"Hity, tity!" retorted the old lady, incredulously. "Hain't the Jedge boosted him, and kep' a boosting of him, and now he's sot him up in the drug business, and every few days he locks the shop and comes over here a courting, and Bassett gets all his custom. I tell you, Hester, when I was your age I wouldn't have looked at a young man that fooled around when he ought to have been to work. Love is a good thing in its place, when it's got a house and garden spot free of incumbrance, and plenty of firewood, and a full meal chist and flour barrel attached to it, but it never was meant to go alone."

Hester hung her head. Her mother had the good hard sense on her side, and she had only the faith of love to offset it. She did not say what she thought, that the chance Joel needed was herself; but she leaned against the chair, and touched her mother's gray head, and her voice was pleading and eager.

"O, mother," said she, "don't you go against me. I shall never come back begging to this old door, but when I leave home I want to have all things pleasant, and not give the neighbors a chance to talk. Mother"—and suddenly the girl threw her arms around the wrinkled neck—"you can think how it was when you were young: how your heart beat, and your cheek flushed for just one man. You wanted to go to the world's end with him, and not with another. If you saw his faults, you could forgive them, for your heart-strings were someway twisted and tied with his, and could not be undone. In those days, mother, you didn't think so much about the potato-bin and flour barrel."

"La, child, you go on to beat all," returned the old lady, drawing the back of her hand across her eyes. "The Bible says a man must leave father and mother and cleave unto his wife, and I s'pose it's the same with a woman; but I tell you, Hester, it's mighty handy to have worldly goods to cleave on to besides. I always agree with your father on all [illegible] n'. He expects it of me; and if he [illegible] I say black was white, laws, I sh[illegible] y so too, but I think jest as I've a[illegible] inside. I always said no man s[illegible] nize over me. A woman can squint round a corner handier than a man can, and she can find ways of getting her will, and I guess I've ruled the roost as much as the Old Square has after all's said and done; but he don't know, and I wouldn't have him find it out for the world. I don't say I shall enkerridge Joel, but if you have made up your mind there's no use argufying, for you're a reg'ler born Preston, and they all hold on like a dog to a root. I shall try to ease off things; that's all I can promise, but I must confess, Joel is a pleasant creetur, and you can't help liking him if you try."

Hester kissed the old lady's wrinkled cheek rather more impulsively than was necessary, and then, in a half-coaxing shame-faced sort of way, she said:—

"Mother, I expect Joel over this afternoon, and I thought if you didn't mind I'd put a little handful of fire in the sitting-room stove."

"No, you'd better not," said Mrs. Preston, decidedly. "Your father won't like to have any underhand courting going on. It will only rile him the more. He and I did all our courting business up by the kitchen fire. Mother thought it was economical. Every Sunday night he came like clock-work (we used to keep Saturday night in them days), and there he sot and cored apples, and I strung um, and we killed two birds with one stone as neat as any thing you ever saw. Joel had better be treated in an every-day sort of fashion. In your father's present state of mind it won't do to waste candle-light and fire-wood on him. And, Hester, you had better stir up some fritters for supper. The Square is fond of fritters. I ha'n't lived with him all these years without finding out that a good meal of victuals makes considerable difference with his feelings."

Hester knew her mother was wise in her day and generation—an experienced woman; so she set her wheel away and went up to her chamber—a little, cold, neat room, with slooping wall.

Joel came driving to the gate. The air was nipping, and spiteful gusts of wind whirled along the valley. He fastened his horse to the fence, and blanketed him carefully. The boys, Hester's brothers, had gone with lumber to the village mill, and would not be back until late, if at all, that night. The Squire was in the barn, tinkering away at his sap buckets. The cold weather had kept back the sugar season, but a thaw might be looked for now at any moment. The old man was short and stocky, with an eagle face, and iron-gray hair. All his motions were brisk, and his words exploded something after the fashion of fire-crackers. Now a grim sort of smile puckered the old face, as he thought that long-tailed gray of Herrick's, the livery-stable keeper, might stand there in the cold till doom's day for all him. Then rub-a-dub-dub on the sap buckets. Hester met Joel at the door demurely enough. He was good-looking, tall, and slender, and unconsciously elegant and refined in appearance. The young man drew up to the fire with his overcoat on, and Mrs. Preston engaged him in talk about the weather and the neighbors. The kitchen was large and light, with a floor unstained, and braided mats, and comfortable chairs, and a great clock ticking in the corner. There were pots of petunias and "hen and chickens" in the window. The bit of greenery made a pretty back ground for Hester, who, seated in a low chair, took out her company work, some old-fashioned lace she was knitting, which uncoiled and foamed over her black silk apron. She was anxious as she glanced out at Joel's horse, shivering under his blanket, when the cold did not sting him unto positive uneasiness. The young man still sat with his overcoat on, fingering his hat and muffler, while Mrs. Preston talked away about Sally Mifflin's cough, and how the Selkirk children had all come down with the measles. Hester saw how uncomfortable Joel was, not knowing whether to stay or go, so she ran out with a shawl over her head, set the long-tailed gray free from the fills as quietly as possible, and led him into the barn. She knew all the ins and outs of horse tackle, and could harness and unharness as handily as a man. It was not long, therefore, before the gray was munching oats in state. The old Squire saw Hester do this high-handed thing under his very nose, so to speak, and the strokes on the sap buckets grew more savage than ever. When the girl went back into the house she was much relieved by hearing her mother say:—

"I guess the Square has put up your horse, Joel, and you had better stay to supper, and spend the night with us."

Hester had spread the tea-table, not with the best napery and dishes from the keeping-room cupboard, for her mother had hinted that it would be impolitic to make any change on Joel's account; but everything was clean, wholesome, and appetizing. There was the platter of sliced meat, the snowy bread, and golden butter, and the dish of clear honey for the fritters. The old man came in, and gave a sort of snort when he detected Joel sitting snugly ensconsed in a warm corner by the fire. He drew his chair directly to the supper-table, without reference to anybody present, and his shaggy gray eyebrows met in a twisted frown—always a most decided storm signal. With something which emanated from his throat between a grunt and a growl, he pushed the various dishes toward the unwelcome lover. It is a mild statement to say that Joel was literally on pins and needles. Hester's face was very red, but she maintained herself bravely by the frying kettle, and in a few minutes slipped a fritter, brown, puffy, hot, with little sprangles and crisp bits clinging to its edges, on to the old gentleman's plate. His face relaxed slightly, and a sort of juiciness crept into the dry wrinkles about his mouth. Presently two more delectable brown puffs took the place of the one that had already vanished, and the molified look stole up to the knobby old nose, and higher still to the keen gray eyes, and softly united the twisted knot of the eyebrows. "Wal, Joel, how's the Jedge?" in a pacific growl.

Joel almost sprang off his seat, the question was so sudden and startling.

"O, the Judge; he is well," stammered the young man, turning several shades of red in quick succession.

"Making money hand over fist, I'll warrant."

"Yes, he is doing pretty well," replied Joel, so painfully confused that he dropped a lump of salt into his tea in place of sugar.

"Them lawyers have got long heads, and sharp claws," said the Squire. "The best way is to give 'em a wide berth. There's an old saying I used to hear when I was a boy; tell the truth and shame the devil; but I guess the devil don't often get shamed that way by lawyers. There's one thing I will say for the Jedge, though; he's the likeliest of the lot, and he freezes right snug to his business; but that ain't a family trait, is it?"

"What, honesty?" returned Joel; "O, yes, I never knew a dishonest Selfridge."

"Humph," grunted the old Squire, "did you ever know a shiftless Selfridge? But there ain't no use asking questions. Everything has got a new-fangled name. What are lazy folks called now-a-days, Hester? You have taught school and ought to be acquainted with fashionable names."

"I'm sure I don't know," said Hester, bending her head down over the fire.

"Now I recollect. They're called gentleman of leisure. If the Jedge can afford to keep his relations without work, why it's a mighty fine thing for them, and I don't know as it's any business of mine," and with a metallic sound in the chest, which might have been either a laugh or a chronic cough, the old man arose from the table, set his hat determinedly upon his head, and went away out of the house to do his evening chores.

The lamp was lit, the fire well trimmed and bright. Hester brought forth a large pan of rosy-cheeked apples (Baldwins) to pare for the last batch of mince pies. The keen knife glanced and shone, and pretty red rings slid down from her comely hands. Mrs. Preston was at work on a long gray sock, a sock anybody might know belonged to the old Squire if they had seen it in China. Joel had taken from his pocket the joints of his flute, and was screwing them tightly together, and as the old man opened the door he heard his dame say:—

"Come, now, Joel, give us General Greene's March, or Yankee Doodle. There's the Squire coming in, and he's fond of music, too."

"You can't eat it or drink it," growled the Squire, as he took his own particular arm-chair, and drew it up to the fire, and, pulling off his heavy boots, held his stocking-clad feet to the genial blaze.

"But your ears can drink it," responded the old lady, not knowing she had made a pretty speech.

Joel played one old air after another, and the walls echoed the strains pleasantly which seemed trying to bring the different heart-beats there under the roof-tree into consonance and harmony. When the music ended, the old man, who had been pondering with his chin sunk in his stock, drew back a little, and laid his hand rather heavily upon the table, and said, breaking out suddenly:

"I s'pose the up-shot of the business is, young man, you want to marry my girl. You've kep' running here pretty nigh a year and a half, and the matter must end some time or other. Tain't my fashion to daub much with untempered mortar, and I tell you plainly what I've got against you is your want of stiddiness and propensity to fool away your time, and live on other folks. I don't propose to support no son-in-law with my hard earnings. Everybody round me must use his own hands and feet, and put in as much as he takes out. Now that's the long and the short of it, and I'm prepared to hear your views."

Joel, thus summoned, looked as if he would much rather run away, but he stood his ground and spoke with his eyes cast down, and his face slightly pale, while the Squire's shrewd, keen countenance was turned attentively toward him.

"I do want to marry your daughter," he began, "and I should have asked for your consent long ago, but I knew you were prejudiced against me, and opposed to taking me into your family. It don't seem quite fair to condemn a man before he has had a trial. Hester shall not repent if she marries me."

"Fine promises never raised a hill of potatoes," said the father sarcastically. "I know good clean timber when I see it, and I know a crooked stick. I tell you, young man, you've got to put by your fine airs and buckle down to hard work before you earn a living for a family. I'm agin shiftlessness, tooth and nail, and always was. But, Hester, what have you got to say?"

Hester had held the apple she was paring suspended in her hand. The color varied in her cheeks, and now a tide of crimson swept over them. Her voice faltered, and almost broke at first, but it gathered strength and went on, so clear and distinct, that it seemed as though the old clock in the corner even stopped to listen. "Father," said she, "I hope you won't oppose us till the last. I have tried to please you, and be a good daughter, but there comes a time when a girl must listen to her own heart. I have faith in Joel, and so I am willing to go with him any where in the world. Whatever is against him now will all come right. We will make our way together, and what he has to bear and suffer will I bear and suffer with him. You never shall hear any complaints, father, from me. If our cupboard is empty, it won't keep you awake nights; but don't ask me to give him up. I am too much like you, father, I hold on till death."

"There it is," said the old man in a heat, "you are obstinate, and wilful, and headstrong, and mean to have your own way if the sky falls. You'd a little rather get the consent of the old man that's clothed ye, and schooled ye, and kep' ye ever since you was born; but if you can't get it, no matter; take the bit between your teeth, and ride right over the feelings, and idees, and wishes of them that brought you into the world, and then see where you'll be."

Hester covered her face with her hands, and the hot tears began to make their way through her fingers. The old man got up, and sternly took his boots in one hand and a long tallow candle in the other, and marched away to bed without another word.

Mrs. Preston, who had been mixing emptyings in the buttery, with the door on the crack, came out now, brushing the dust of flour from her apron.

"La, children," said she, "the old Squire is more dangerous when he don't say nothing, and sets in a brown study. It looks to me as if the wind was changing a few p'ints. It has been blowing north-east about long enough, and I should n't wonder if it got round south'ard. You see, I come from down the coast way, and there ain't much about a weather-cock and the old Square's disposition that I don't understand."

The next morning was cold and windy, but the vernal sun sent a feeling of gladness over the world. Nobody but Mrs. Preston would have detected that her husband was more placable than he had been the night before.

"You heard him scold about his coffee," she whispered to Joel; "it's a good sign. I always heard say jest as long as a child cries out hearty it ain't agoing to die, and jest as long as the old Square can find fault with his victuals he ain't agoing to do bloody murder."

Joel's horse was at the door. The old man got into his big top coat. "I guess I'll ride up to the village with you, Joel," said he; "it will save tackling my horse, and then I'll chance it to ketch a ride back with one of the neighbors."

Hester stood at the window and watched them drive away up the creek. She knew how it would end. She knew she should never falter. Having put her hand to the plow, it was not Hester's way to turn back. She was brave and strong, but a kind of mistiness crept up over her dark eyes, as the wonder rose in her mind why the course of true love never did run smooth.

The village was just one long street for stores, flanked by the Town-hall and "First Church." It was full of gardens and neat cottages, and, in Summer time, very shady and pleasant.

"Drive me to the Jedge's office," said the old man, as they got down on Main-st, and I'd like to have you step in and witness to a little business I'm going to transact."

They drove up to a small building, displaying a conspicuous sign. The Judge met them at the door. He was a tall, stiff man, well dressed, with heavy watch seals. His small eyes were keen and inquisitive, and the iron-gray hair was scrupulously brushed around his temples.

"Good day, Squire," said he. "I'm sorry I haven't had time to make out the papers in that cow case."

"O, 'taint a cow case, Jedge; it's a love case," responded the old man, with a species of snort which made Joel's heart sink. "You're a lawyer, Jedge, and if there is a knot-hole in any subject you'll be sure to take a squint through it. I don't expect to pull the wool over your eyes. Set right down, Joel; I want you to pay partickerler heed to what I am going to say. You see there are several p'ints to this here love case. In the first place, Joel is your brother, and you naturally want to see him do well. You've tried to help him forrard, I know. Love is a cur'us kind of distemper, 'specially when its took the natural way. Joel has got it pretty bad. He's been coming round my place now for a considerable spell, and I don't know but he would go on courting forever if I didn't feel called upon to put in a stay of proceedings. You see, Jedge, Hester, my girl, means to marry Joel. When she's once got her heart sot on a thing, there ain't no whoa. Hester is tidy, and snug, and economical, and you know a good wife is sometimes the saving of a young man like Joel. Now, come to sum up, you see how it is Jedge. You make ten dollars where I do one. I'm an old man, and what little I have scraped together must be divided equal among my children. You're right in the prime of life, and hain't got a child in the world. "I'll give Hester a good setting out, and if you want to help Joel, you can step right over there to your desk and draw up a paper to the effect that you'll never see my girl come to want. Your bond is as good as gold. Put your name to it, have it all legal and reg'lar, and you shall never hear another word of opposition from me."

Joel sprang to his feet, his face fairly quivering with indignation: "Do you mean to insult me?" he cried. "I won't have this wretched bargaining over my affairs. Hiram, if you draw up that bond, I'll never touch another dollar of yours as long as I live. I'll show you I can support a wife without anybody's help even if I have to do it by days' works."

"That's right, that's the kind of talk I like to hear," said the old man, chuckling. "Hope you will stick to that mind. Nobody's going to hender; but just draw up the bond, Jedge. It won't do a mite of harm."

"If you draw that bond," broke out Joel furiously, "I shall consider everything over between us. You have no right to shame me in such a way as that. It sounds as if you thought me an idle, shiftless, good-for-nothing fellow, and as if Hester was going to throw herself away. I'll let you know what there is in me. I'll show you that I can stand on my own row without the help of anybody."

"That's right," shouted the old Squire. "Spoken like a man—shows real grit. But don't mind him, Jedge; just you make out the bond. I like to see things down in black and white."

The Judge had reluctantly put pen to paper, and he now handed the document to the old man, who scanned it through his silver-bowed specs. "That'll do, Jedge," with a complimentary nod, and then he drew out a great leathern wallet, and folding the paper slowly put it away with an air of entire satisfaction.

For a long time Hester and Joel Selfridge have lived in a pretty cottage in the village, embowered in roses and honeysuckles. When the windows are open in Summer time, what with music, and laughter, and the sound of children at play, it seems like a veritable music-box. The old Squire has grown garrulous and a little childish within these years. He often goes to his son-in-law's store, and watches the merchant's brisk motions and quick eye with peculiar pride. "Made every dollar of it himself, Sir," he is apt to say to any stranger who happens to be about, and more than once, much to the annoyance of Hester, he has opened his wallet and shown a paper, old, yellow, cracked at the creases. This is the Judge's bond. There are people who say that this same bond gave the needed spur to Joel's rather easy nature, and made him the man he is; but there are others, with clearer eyes, who perceive that the unfailing love and encouragement of a true wife laid the foundations of his best prosperity.

Government Among Animals.

A regularly constituted form of government, elementary as it may appear, exists among very many families of animals and insects. Reptiles are usually solitary, exhibiting neither affection nor social feelings. A blind buffalo on a Western prairie has been known to act as an absolute sovereign over a vast herd, controlling their movements as seemed to suit his own views of what was best for the common good. Horses, too, in their wild state, wherever found, invariably obey the behests of a powerful stallion, who parades his forces, forms lines of defence, or suddenly gives orders for a stampede, as circumstances require.

Dogs, left to themselves, establish an oligarchy, whether in Asia, Africa, or any other continent. The supreme authority is invested in certain individuals, managing a prescribed territory, and woe to those trespassing upon their domain! On concerted occasions they all act together like wolves for the accomplishment of a grand design. Wolves separate as soon as they have accomplished their design, but, unlike dogs, seem not to recognize a particular leader on their foraging expeditions.

Grain-eating birds form associations. Wild geese have an admirably organized system of government. Migrating feathered races associate in Autumn for common safety in their annual flights; but carnivorous birds, as hawks, eagles, etc., are unsocial and selfish. Domestic fowls divide into families, at the head of which is a vigilant cock that watches his charge with argus eyes. Ants, honey-bees and wasps form regular sovereignties. Reptiles may occupy the same den or crawl in the same pool, but they manifest neither an interest in each other nor concert measure for safety or depredations.

How the Piute Indians Live.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* says: One would naturally suppose that the situation at present with the Piutes encamped on the hills surrounding the city to be rather rough, yet we hear of no sickness of any kind among them, nor any complaint about anything. They come in town—men and women, great and small—as regularly as usual, look as sleek as ever, and just as jolly as in midsummer. As there is not a stick of wood of any kind on the hills where they are camped, or not even a sagebrush as large as a man's finger, it is wonderful how they manage to keep from freezing to death during heavy, drifting snowstorms. The bits of boards and small sticks which the squaws find about town scarcely suffices to cook their meat, and is so scanty and precious that they dare not venture the extravagance of burning it for the purpose of keeping warm. In order to keep warm they must huddle in their huts—old and young, great and small, piling up together, irrespective of condition. By going to the distance of twenty or thirty miles from the city they might find camping places where they could obtain an abundance of wood, but they would find their means of subsistence most precarious; in fact, did they depend entirely on game all would starve to death. Here they are able to find plenty of good, strong food, and having that, they appear to defy the inclemency of the season. One stormy night passed in even the best of their sagebrush huts—a structure resembling a muskrat house—would probably be the death of any white family that might risk the trial; yet the Piutes laugh at the storm.

Only one person in thirteen bathes oftener than once a week.

Effects of an Earthquake.

The details of the California earthquake, writes a correspondent, seem to have little variation. They are all sickening and horrifying. I wish I had never talked with one of these "eye-witnesses." A young husband had been sitting at his fireside with his wife. He intended to depart in the morning for this city, and the two were making the most of the last time they would be together for several months; the candle had burned out and they were both seated close to the open fireplace, the wife holding in her arms a child of a few months. After the shock, the husband was found lying on his face dead, a beam across his neck which, in falling, had nearly severed his head from the trunk; and the mother was so frightfully burned by the firebrands that she could not have lived many minutes, and the infant was discovered lifeless nearly a rod distant. A family of seven persons on the outskirts of Visalia who were sound asleep, were sunk, some two or three feet below the surface of the earth. All were rescued, however, alive, except a baby which was burned to death by coming in contact with a stove. A mother was nursing a sick child, a girl of 14 or 15, who had been taken the day before with chills and fever. After the shock neither could be found, the ruins of the house itself even being swallowed up in the enormous fissure which had been made made in the earth. This fissure ran across the ground of a farmer, who, feeling some presentiment of disaster, in what form he knew not, went out about one o'clock to see his stock. An unruly colt had broken loose from his tether, and the owner was chasing him about the lot when the shock came. The colt disappeared, but the farmer has a first-class drain across his forty-acre farm. These incidents of the catastrophe are but a few examples of many others. Had the district been densely populated they would have been multiplied by hundreds. As it is there are enough of them. To hear those who witnessed them relate their experiences is like reading a romance, but they are facts, and such facts are rarely met with. The rumors of volcanic eruption have proved groundless, all of them. The people throughout the district so violently convulsed have most of them relatives or intimate acquaintances here, and the desolation that has visited the country is indicated by the grief stamped on many faces when any question in relation to the subject is asked them or any allusion made to the subject.

A Chapter on Gold.

Baron Humboldt said that before Columbus struck the New World (1492), the amount of gold and silver dug annually amounted to only $250,000; and that the gross amount of gold and silver in use in the world was $175,000,000, about one-twelfth of our national debt. How valuable was a dollar in those days? Why, it would buy ten bushels of wheat and pay for five days' labor.

Well, the Spaniards overrun Mexico and South America, and before 1562 one thousand new mines were discovered in Europe and Asia. In 1545 the annual yield of gold and silver had increased from $250,000 to $750,000, and the silver in use then amounted to $250,000,000.

In 1600 the stock on hand was estimated at $650,000,000.

In 1700 it had reached $1,385,000,000.

In 1800 it had reached $1,900,000,000.

From 1810 to 1829 there was not much mining; a good deal of gold and silver were used in the arts, and, through "wear and tear" the world's stock of gold and silver decreased to $1,565,000,000.

From 1800 to 1848, before California, the world's supply of gold and silver, through mines in Russia and North and South America, increased to $4,095,080,000.

In 1840 came California. Australia followed, and in 1853 the year's yield was $193,900,000. Statistics show that the world's annual yield of gold and silver, since 1848 has been $180,000,000; so that, in 1870, the amount of gold and silver in the world in money and the arts amounted to $7,906,000,000.

Still the gold and silver is increasing. Nevada is opening up rich mines, Colorado richer, and one hundred mines are being worked in Utah alone.

There is also lead enough in Utah to supply the world, while California, Idaho, and Montana are supplying gold in unlimited quantities. The "Comstock Lode" supplies three tons of silver per week, the "Meadow Valley," at Pioche, three tons per week (worth $82,000 per ton), and Mr. Webster says there are still 2,000 unworked copper, tin, bismuth, silver, and lead mines within 150 miles of Salt Lake City.

America alone yielded in gold and silver in 1870, $100,000,000; and it was estimated that in 1871 the annual increase reached $200,000,000.

GREAT LOSS OF CATTLE IN TEXAS.—Both the late cold weather and the drouth have occasioned an immense loss of cattle in many portions of Texas. Indeed, the stock interest has not received for many years such a severe blow. According to the Texas papers it is estimated that 200,000 heads of cattle have died during the past few weeks in Western Texas. The loss has been fearful between the Guadalupe and Nueces Rivers. In Goliad alone 25,000 animals have been skinned, and about an equal number in San Patrico and Karnes Counties.

The San Antonio *Herald* says that in a space of one mile opposite Helena, 1,000 or more animals have been skinned. Within a space of three miles, near Kennedy's Ferry, on the Nueces 5,000 more have died, and many of the carcases have been stripped of the hides.

At last accounts the cattle were dying in Texas at a fearful rate, from starvation. After the cold weather came a terrible drouth, and there was literally no grass for them to subsist upon. So the loss of stock in the counties above mentioned, in Victoria, De witt, Gonzales and other neighboring portions, this Winter and Spring, may be estimated at about one half. We rejoice to learn that abundant rains have recently fallen over all the State.

TREES.—The Agricultural Convention at Washington; resolved, "that we earnestly advise and entreat the farmers of our whole country, who are favorably located for the purpose, to plant forest trees, not merely for shade and ornament, but by the acre and hundreds of acres, in order to reproduce forests, to take the place of those that are being so rapidly and fearfully demolished in every direction, thereby not only providing for the actual necessities of those who are to come after us, but also to avert calamities that can neither be imagined nor described, that must eventually ensue whenever our broad land shall be stripped of its forests, and consequently deprived of the numerous beneficent influences they are known to impart."

A good, finished scandal, full-armed and equipped, such as circulates in the world, is rarely the production of a single individual, or even of a single coterie. It sees the light in one; is rocked and nurtured in another; is petted, developed, and attains its growth in a third; and receives its finishing touches only after passing through a multitude of hands.

A Japanese Execution.

The decapitation of four men at Tobe (Yokobama), for the crime of stealing forty *rios*, is thus described by an eye-witness of the scene: The execution ground was fenced in the form of a corral, and stood amidst fields of waving barley. In one corner of this enclosure was a mat-shed, and just outside of it an ominous group of trees—ominous at least to condemned prisoners, for the fast-decaying skulls which lie around too plainly tell the tale of that sequestered spot. The birds and dogs have been at work in the offensive burying place, and have unearthed those remnants of the dead. The dread hour appointed for the sentenced culprits to expiate their crimes, is 7 A. M. But at six a numerous and somewhat motley group of foreigners and natives assembled. While moving about the spot, we observed preparations which have been made for the execution. A horizontal bar, upon which are four ominous spikes projecting upward—and whereon the heads of the doomed criminals will be bleaching in the sun, for two or three days—stands about two yards from the fence. Opposite to this are two holes in the ground, the dimensions of which are about three feet by 1½ feet, and some 18 inches deep. Beside these the poor wretches will have to kneel when beheaded, that their heads may fall into them. Near one of these holes is a white handkerchief on a staff. In the hut sit the executioners complacently awaiting the arrival of the procession from the prison. Anxious to have a chat with the chief headsman, a man apparently fifty or sixty years of age, we enter the mat-shed and wish them good morning, which is politely returned, light cigars and enter into a conversation regarding the prisoners. We then casually examine the executioner's sword, a long two-handled one, and doubtless of the best steel. Moving outside again, we observe the increasing concourse anxious to witness the dying throes of the unfortunate men.

But listen! that mournful chant, softly wafted over the fields of grain which glow in the morning sunshine, betokens the approach of the sad procession. Nearer and nearer it approaches us, and as its sorrowful lay is echoed by the hills and sappices around, a thrill of pain, of sympathy for those on whom another morn will never brighten, is felt by almost every heart that's there. Now it is within a few yards. Three men are carrying as many boards, held aloft on poles, upon which is written a declaration of the crime committed by the culprits; then came three or four more, having poles with a cross covered with spikes at the top—emblematical of the prison and justice; then follow a string of officers and attendants, in the midst of whom are the prisoners—four very young men. Three of them with firmness and strength, but the fourth, sick and overhelmed with distress, is being carried in a *kago*, or basket chair.

As they pass through the gate, we are somewhat surprised to hear one of them, as he walks close by us, say, *ohayo gozaimas!* (good morning) and then express his opinion that the terrible death to which he is doomed would resemble going to sleep. The three men (the fourth being in a state of semi-insensibility) take a long, long gaze at surrounding objects, and the attendants proceed to blindfold them, their arms having been securely bound behind them before leaving the jail. The three men, each in turn, then gave utterance to a sort of exhortation and prayer. The miserable wretch in the *kago* is now lifted out and placed inside the hole on his knees, while two men stand behind him holding his body—but there is nothing to place his head upon. Another takes him by the chin to put his head in position, which he succeeds in doing in a minute and a half, a delay terribly agonizing to the victim.

The executioner now steps up, and smiling like a man about to perform a feat of sport, takes aim, and the next moment—with a sudden gleam of that sheening sword and a sickening thud—the head, saturated with blood, rolls into the earth, the blood at the same time gushing from the headless body which lay quivering on the ground. The blood-stained head is immediately lifted from its receptacle by the hair, and presented to the public gaze with an air of satisfaction. Water is then poured over it, the lifeless trunk being covered with straw-mats and removed a short distance away. At a given sign another is led forth, and kneels at the other hole; the same scene of blood was again enacted. The third is now brought forward, his slaughter differing from the others only in the fact that another headsman does the work. And now the fourth—the man particularly remarkable for his seeming indifference to the horrible fate which awaited him—steps up to play his part in the dreadful tragedy. Another aim—another gleam of that terrible weapon of death, and the last victim sinks to the earth, "asleep"—asleep in death. This scene of blood is now ended, and four human heads are upon those ugly spikes, bleaching in the sun, as a terrible warning to law-breakers. But painful as this recital may be, the Japanese inflict far greater punishments on those guilty of forgery, homicide, etc., crucifixion being quite common.

CATTLE THIEVES.—A Texas Grand Jury has made a formidable presentment of the crimes perpetrated on the people of their State by the Mexican bandits who ravage the section of country lying between the Nueces and Rio Grande. The case is certainly very clear against the Mexicans, who are commanded by generals of the Republic, and who sell plunder openly in Mexican markets. The spoils of Texan citizens are said to amount to 5,000 cattle per month, or $6,300,000 worth per year. The report of the Grand Jury has the merit of being pungent and direct in language, and fixes on Cortina, the ranking general, the title of "ranking cow and horse thief on both frontiers." It is clear that these people need looking after forthwith.

MAKING BUTTER.—L. B. Sperry, of Malone, N. Y., Secretary of the Berry butter factory, reports as follows:—Factory commenced receiving milk 24th of May, and closed October 28th, 1871; whole number pounds of milk received, 425,988; pounds of butter made, 16,931. Thus showing a fraction over twenty-five and one-tenth pounds of milk to the pound of butter. Sales of butter averaged a little over thirty-one cents per pound. The Union factory, of Bangor, N. Y., reports 96 days' milk, amounting to 233-161 pounds, and 9,522 pounds of butter sold, making an average of 24½ pounds of milk for a pound of butter. The Cold Spring factory, of Malone, reports 441,267 pounds of milk received, and 19,776 pounds of butter made, or one pound of butter from 22 31-100 pounds of milk. The Borley Spring factory, of Chatauqua, reports 270,811 pounds of milk for 12,012 pounds of butter made, or 22 55-100 pounds of milk to one of butter.

A HALIFAX pilot and three assistants, who at great risk succeeded in getting aboard a Quebec schooner which had parted anchor and was going to sea with the drift ice, were arrested by the agent on bringing her in, for illegally entering the vessel and breaking open the cabin.

Thank God for Sunday.

Now God be thanked! that he has given—
Blest boon to saint and sinner—
A day of rest—one day in seven
Where toil is not the winner;
Rest for the tired and jaded brain,
The wearied hand on Sunday,
That they might gather strength again
For toil renewed on Monday.

The merchant in his counting-room,
The clerk o'er desk and ledger,
The artisan at forge and loom,
The ditcher and the hedger—
The laborer, who must toil and slave
From early dawn on Monday
Until the week sinks in its grave,
All cry: "Thank God for Sunday!"

The day that lifts the weighty chain
Which all the week hath bound us;
That respite gives to heart and brain,
From thousand cares around us;
That in the toilsome march of life
So bids us take, for one day,
Rest from the battle and the strife,
Oh! God be thanked for Sunday!

If thus by all one day of rest
Be hailed, as respite solely,
How to the Christian, doubly blest,
Must be the Sabbath holy;
As, in faith's light, he lifts his eyes
To the bright world where, one day
He longs to spend beyond the skies,
A blest, eternal Sunday!

THE TWO TROUBLES.

It was a cold, dismal evening in November that two laborers might have been seen wending their way along the streets of a large manufacturing town.

Slowly they proceeded with dejected countenances, not exchanging a word until the one whom we shall call Smith halted before a neat little house and unlatched the gate. Then there was such a look of utter misery and despair gleaming from his eyes, that his companion murmured, "We must trust in God, Smith."

"Yes," he articulated gloomily, and going to the cradle took up the six weeks' old baby, and sorrowfully pressed it to his heart.

"I do wish you would put that child down and get ready for supper," exclaimed his wife, after enduring his gloominess for some time.

He slowly obeyed, and then seated himself at the table with a sigh.

"What in the world is the matter with you to-night?" she asked, as she sat down opposite him.

His voice trembled as he replied, "I suppose you might as well know it first as last. I have been discharged."

"There!" exclaimed his wife quickly, pushing back her chair; "just what I might have expected! I'd like to know what we are going to do now—winter on and all. I declare, Smith, you will torture me to death."

"I am very sorry, Lydia, but I cannot help it."

"Sorry! No, you are not sorry at all. You would just as lief see your wife and children starved as not. It's nothing in the world but your poor managing."

"Lydia, you are cruel. Instead of helping me to endure my great trouble, which is bearing me down to the very earth, you make it ten times harder for me to bear. I was not the only one discharged. There was Jim Hawley and ever so many others. Business is dull."

"Business is dull!" she mimicked after him. "Always an excuse for a worthless man. To think that you should be discharged now, just as our rent is due; and then we are out of wood; and look at my shoes, won't you? my feet on the ground. I wish I had never married you," and a dark look accompanied the words. The poor husband now covered his face with his hands and groaned aloud. This seemed to encourage his wife to go on; for she uttered words more and more bitter, until at last, driven almost to a state of frenzy, the wretched man rushed from the house to the tavern, and there sought to bury the thoughts of the past and future in the rum cup.

In the meantime John Hawley, his companion in labor, entered his home with a sad countenance. But before he had stepped over the threshold a loving pair of arms were thrown around his neck and a pair of sweet lips were pressed to his. He returned the salutation sadly, and then inquired for the baby.

"She is sleeping sweetly in her cradle. She has been a perfect little darling all day. Supper is waiting, so make haste. Here is warm water and a towel. Are you not later than usual to-night?"

"Yes, Mary; I bring bad news to you."

"Bad news!" she exclaimed turning pale, as for the first time she noticed that something was wrong.

"Yes; I was discharged to-night, and I do not know as I can get anything to do before spring. Business is so dull."

"Is that all?" asked his wife, with a sigh of relief. "I thought it was something terrible, the way you looked."

"And is it not terrible enough? What will become of us this winter if I am out of employment?"

"The same God who feeds the sparrow and clothes the lilies of the field, will not let us suffer, dear James."

"God bless you, Mary. There is sweet comfort in your words."

"And now let us have supper," exclaimed the wife cheerfully. "See, I have your favorite dish—shortcake and toast. Do not let your troubles impair your appetite, and then, after tea, we'll talk it over. God doeth everything for the best. And as our day, so shall our strength be."

In the evening it was determined that the quarter's rent should be paid immediately, and a new supply of coal obtained, and the remaining portion of the money placed in the wife's hands to be dealt with as sparingly as possible.

Then Mary suggested that all her pretty parlor furniture should be put away in the garret, and the front room let out. Further than this they could lay no plans, and as the husband went out to pay the rent, the future looked so dark to the young wife that she could not altogether restrain her tears; but seeing strength from on high, her face wore the same cheerful smile when her husband returned, and little did he know that during all that night long, while he and his baby were soundly sleeping, his wife lay awake planning for the future.

Three months have passed without a day's work all that time, and now another quarter's rent is due. In vain the laborer thrust his hands into his empty pockets, and in vain racks his brain for some solution of the problem how the rent is going to be paid. The lodger had paid his money monthly, but then that was not enough to meet the sum, if he had it, and of course his wife had spent that just as fast as she had received it, and it was a every day wonder to James how Mary managed so well.

With feeling of deep despair he entered the house. The table was spread with the same favorite dish. There was the shortcake and toast, flanked with a golden lump of butter, a plate of honey and a deep dish of roasted apples, to be served with sugar and cream, while at his wife's plate sat the steaming tea-pot. As James took it in, all at one glance, he greatly wondered at the frugal, yet comfortable way of living. How his wife had been able to make that small amount of money last so long was a mystery to him, and yet he could not help wishing inwardly that she had been more economical; then, perhaps, the rent might have been paid, and he felt that it would have been better to have subsisted on one crust of bread rather than to be turned out of doors homeless.

He refused to sit at the table, pleading that he had no appetite. And a great, large tear arose in the strong man's eyes, as he informed his wife that on the morrow they would be turned from their home, to go he knew not where, as he had not a dollar in his pocket to secure them a room elsewhere.

"Is that it!" exclaimed his wife, in a soft tone, and tripped up stairs and soon returned and placed two ten dollar bills in his hand.

"Where did you get them?" he asked eagerly, turning them over on his hands as though to ascertain whether they were really genuine or not.

"I earned them," replied his wife gayly. "I knit afghans shawls, children's hoods, sacques and socks, at first only for those whom I providentially heard wished articles of the kind, and afterwards was employed to furnish a trimming establishment with my work."

"You kept it a secret from me?"

"Yes, because I thought you would be worried for fear I was doing too much. I love to knit dearly, and consider it more of a pleasant pastime than labor."

"God be praised for giving me such a wife!" exclaimed her husband, earnestly; and, pressing his wife and child closely to his bosom, said: "Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and praiseth her, for many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

* * * * * *

Twenty years have passed, and James Hawley is a rich man. But Joseph Smith is a confirmed drunkard while his wife has long since passed from earth a victim of misery and want.

Why will not wives assist their husbands to bear their trials with helping hands and hearts? If they would but do so, how many families would be saved from ruin, and how sweet would be their reward, not only upon earth, but in heaven.

Sunshine in Coal.

A lump of coal, it is often said, is made up of sunbeams. We could believe this more readily of the diamonds, which is just a crystal of carbon, for it is so bright and sparkling, and makes brilliant sunshine in a shady place. But even the dull, black coal has been formed of the sunshine of long forgotten summers. Every sunbeam that fell upon the club-mosses and ferns of the old coal-forests enabled them to withdraw the minute, unseen carbon from the air, and form out of it their own solid tissue. They thus caged and imprisoned the floating light itself, and wrought its bright threads in their loom into the beautiful patterns of stem and leaf which they showed.

To form one of the little rings of wood in the trunk of one of the old pines took the sunshine of a long summer falling upon all its thousand leaves; and who can tell how much sunshine has been worked up in all the stores of coal that lie concealed under our feet? This prisoned sunshine we set free whenever we kindle a fire of coals. When the sun ceases to shine upon us in these cold, misty days, we draw upon the sunshine of a million years ago to drive away the frost and make us comfortable. The source of all labor is the sun; and we get the benefit of his labor when we burn the coal or the wood in which he has condensed and preserved it. No ray of sunshine has ever been wasted or thrown away. It is because nature has been so thrifty in her household ways that we are enabled to be so prodigal of our resources to-day, spending more than one hundred millions of tons of coal every year, and with that vast consumption of sun labor producing all the varied and extraordinary work that we do under the sun. Why is a lump of coal black, if it is composed of sunbeams, which every one knows contains all the colors of the rainbow? Why is it black, if it is made up of the green stems and branches and leaves of plants? It is because its particles are so formed and are ranged as to take in all the light that falls upon it, without giving back any portion. A white object reflects all the light, and a black object absorbs all the light. What becomes, then, of the colors which the black coal has withdrawn from the sunshine? Are they lost? No! nothing in this world is lost. Everything is accounted for. When anything has served its purpose in one form, it seems to vanish altogether; but it reappears in another form, and in it works anew. There is everywhere change, but not loss. A growing plant absorbs some of the colors of the sunbeams that nourish it, and reflects others in its prevailing hue—yellow, or blue, or red, or purple. But the colors that it absorbs are not lost; they generally reappear in some other or after part of the plant. So the colors of the sunshine that are absorbed in the black coal come out in the colored flames of the blazing fire. The red and yellow flame over which you warm your hands is just the flower into which the sunshine, congealed and stored up in the coal for ages, has blossomed. But more than this; the lost colors of the rainbow in coal are brought out still more strikingly by our modern manufactures. Every one has heard of, and very many persons have seen, what are called the coal-tar colors. Richest and brightest hues of blue and green, and mauve and magenta, and rose and yellow, are obtained from tar, and tar is obtained from coal.

There are hidden beauties in everything, and there are wonders in the fire stranger than any faces and castles and pictures that the fancy sees in its glowing heat in the twilight hours—wonders, the half of which has not been told.—*The Coal and Iron Record.*

A Singular Affair.

The wife of a cattle broker named Weise was murdered at Pittsburg, Pa. When discovered, the woman lay on a bed and presented a horrible spectacle. There was a deep, ragged gash on the throat, extending almost from ear to ear, nearly two inches wide, which had penetrated the windpipe. In addition, there was a terrible sawing cut on the back of the neck, extending into the spinal column, and, with that on the throat, almost severing the head from its trunk. While her husband was in the room, the dying woman, unable to speak, glanced at him, lifted her right hand, drew it across her throat, as if in the act of cutting it, and then pointed it at her husband. Putting a pencil in her hand, an officer held a piece of paper for her, on which she wrote as the murderer, "Peter Weise." Weise appeared at last to realize that he was in danger. Being accused of the crime, he became much agitated, fell down on his knees at the bedside, and implored his wife to save him from being hanged. He denied by signs that he had done it, and intimated as far as possible under the circumstances that she was her own murderess. Blood was found on the door in considerable quantities, and the razor, badly nicked, with which the cutting was done, was discovered in a corner of the room, and he was covered with blood. The neighbors say the two were in the habit of quarreling.

HOW THEY DID IT.—Word came to the town council of Edinburgh that the rope of the chief bell had given way. It was necessary to decide whether it should be spliced at a cost of two shillings, or replaced by a new one at a cost of two and sixpence. Three solemn dinners were held, costing ten pounds each, and it was finally decided, on the score of economy, that the rope had better be spliced. They decided, "As faithful stewards of the public funds, they were bound to be careful."

Frightened by the Earthquake.

The effect of the successive shocks upon the miners, says a California letter, was singular. Some of them threw themselves prostrate in terror, while others, half clad and in the greatest fright, took to the woods. Our artist has caught the expression and appearance of two of these affrighted men most earnestly, yet at the same time somewhat ludicrously.



Facts and Fancies.

No franking privilege exists in England.

Cash advances—attentions to a rich widow.

Which is the ugliest hood ever worn?—Falsehood.

The bitter end—the last half inch of a penny cigar.

The conjunctive mood—thoughts of matrimony.

It is easier to plant acorns than to transplant oaks.

The mother's heart gives 4th joy at the baby's 1st 2th.

Of all the birds that please us with their lays, the most popular is the hen.

Smart young men, and gossiping, pert girls, are the persons most to be dreaded in society.

A little girl in Milwaukee was lately frightened to death by the noise of a mill into which she ran.

The infallible cure for rheumatism is now flannel and patience; and for gout tea and toast and exercise.

If your wife does abuse you, you have the pleasant consciousness that she will not permit any one else to do so.

Bonnets and round hats are so much alike in shape and trimming this season that it is very difficult to tell which is which.

A sour old bachelor makes the remark that a girl who is now termed a beautiful blonde, would, a few years ago, have been called a tow head.

Zukertorf is believed to be the best chess player in the world, being engaged in that profitable game sixteen hours out of every twenty-four.

Make railroad murders so expensive that no company can afford to perpetrate them; that's the way to abolish these "harrowing catastrophes."

The annual production of petroleum in the United States, was, in 1859, 82,000 barrels, and, in 1870, 6,500,000 barrels.

The greater the difficulty the more glory in surmounting it. Skillful pilots gain their reputations from storms and dangers.

He that is taught to live upon a little owes more to his father's wisdom than he that has a great deal left him does to his father's care.

Loving wife at Long Branch: "The horrid surf makes me keep my mouth shut." Sarcastic husband: "Take some of it home with you."

A night clerk who was called up by a woman who wanted to buy "a cent's worth of matches," in a Lowell drug store, politely told her to go where brimstone was free.

Mr. George W. McCull, is building an Episcopal Church in Nevada, and when it is completed intends to send out a rector, and pay him a handsome salary for ten years.

A Paris street scene: "Dear lady," said a child exposing a toy for sale, "buy this." "What is its price?" "Judge yourself, madame; I have eaten nothing to-day."

The hair on a camel weighs about ten pounds and sells for more than one hundred dollars, which shows that it was not only in the days of Mohammed that the animal bore a great prophet.

The Chicago *Evening Post* introduces the obituary of Prof. Morse with the following appropriate text: "H is line is gone out through all the earth, and his words to the end of the world."

The digestive organs of the Japanese excite the curiosity of the medical profession. Their fondness for sour cucumbers and hard eggs is startling to quiet citizens of dyspeptic proclivities.

A maiden who had once been jilted wrote her own epitaph, as follows.

"Here lies the body of one
Who died of constancy alone.
Stranger! Advance with steps courageous,
For this disease 's not contagious!"

A Richmond paper lately had this statement: "The Grand Jury met yesterday and made one indictment—the name of the party (Mr. Lohman) we have been requested to withold for the present."

A sportive hunter of Detroit who kept a flask of whisky with him on a shooting trip, struck a race course in the suburbs on his return, and walked around it all night, wondering why he didn't get to town.

A young lady says she cannot see anything so wonderful in the newspapers predicting the weather, as they always know beforehand what the fashions are going to be, and she is sure there is nothing in nature so fickle as the fashions.

And old man of seventy committed suicide in New Hampshire the other day because he was hopelessly addicted to habits of dissipation and intemperance. Nearly all his life he had been the victim of his appetites, and finally gave up the struggle.

The Havana (Mason Co., Illinois) *Clarion* says the chinch-bugs are making preparations to clean out the entire corn crop this season, unless some way can be found to destroy them; and a good many farmers are getting ready to rake and burn them.

A Western steamboat captain favors the world with a computation of the tonnage of Noah's ark. He makes it out at 22,368 tons, which he says, exceeds the tonnage of all the 125 steamboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries, from St. Louis to St. Paul.

Judge Anderson, of Belmont County, Ohio, recently issued a marriage license for the twenty-eighth son of Charles Brandon, there being five still younger than he. The father of these thirty-three children formerly lived in Bellaire, and had been dead only a few years. He had three wives.

The brightest minds are most subject to the diabolical seducements of intemperance. Who, in the circle of his own acquaintance, does not remember some shining intellect, some bright orb of mind, rising in splendor, and rapidly ascending to a refulgent day, but suddenly shrouded in everlasting night?

Olive Logan commenced one of her lectures at Newark, recently, with the remark, "Whenever I see a pretty girl, I want to clasp her in my arms." "So do we," shouted the boys in the gallery. For a moment Olive was nonplussed, but, recovering her self-possession, she replied, "Well, boys, I don't blame you."

GOOD ADVICE.—Don't be discour aged if occasionally you slip down by the way, and others tread on you a little. In other words, don't let a failure or two dish earten you; accidents will happen, and miscalculations will sometimes be made, things will turn out differently to our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in the month of April, sometimes cloudy, and sometimes clear and favorable.

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ..........................Editor.

—o—

Centre Hall, Pa., May 3., '72

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

Advertisements $1,50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

Any person sending us the names of six new subscribesr, with the cash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

Mr. Beecher advocated throwing open the public libraries on Sunday before a very large audience at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening of last week. Besides which he expressed himself in favor of Sunday excursion trains for the poor, the general text of his address being the idea that the Sabbath was made for man and not the converse. We print his sermon in another column.

In these days it is difficult to be a radical. You can't tell when you are loyal to the party or not. Andrew Johnson was not a democrtic president, by any means—every democratic vote in the land went against him and Lincoln, and upon the death of "Abe" Johnson took the chair, heralded by the loyal press, as a true blue and much sterner man than Lincoln. Not to believe in Lincoln, and to deny that he was "the government" was he most odious disloyalty, and democrats were put into dungeons for not believing it. Lincoln was killed and Johnson became chief-magistrate, and one would naturally suppose, that what constituted loyalty under old Abe and made him "the government" would alto hold good under Johnson. But not so. It soon turned out that to adhere to the latter was not true-blue republicanism, not at all loyalty, and any radical taking sides with Johnson, for whom he had voted, was read out of the party, for Congress had got to be "the government," and Thad Stevens cracked the whip.

Now there is another change—Sumner, Greeley, Schurz, Fenton, and all the great leaders of the republican party, who have never been connected with the plundering crew under the present administration, are denounced because they will not endorse Grant and his disgraceful administration, and shout for his re-election. One time you are damned if you do stick to a radical president, and at another time you are damned if you dont.

A negro woman, down in South Corolina, by name of Mamring Gumbo, on hearing of Colfax's intention to retire from politics, some months ago, at once made up her mind to be a candidate for the Vice Pesridency on the Grant ticket, and as she is a somewhat strong-minded negress, thinks of attending the Philadelphia convention, and pressing her claims. "Grant and Gumbo," would do for the radical ticket.

The West Chester Jeffersonian's recommendation for Chairman of Dem. State Central Committee, is a good "goke," and if that funny chap down there were in earnest and his "goke" could be perpetrated, Centre county would go radical by several hundred, taking last falls election as a criterion, and "here's where the laugh comes in."

The Cincinnati liberal republican (anti-Grant) convention, met on Wednesday, 1st inst, and is now in session. It is an immense gathering, nearly every state in the Union being represented by a large delegation. As we go to press little could be learned who would be nominated for President and Vice President. There is a strong feeling for Charles Francis Adams for the first place upon the ticket, with Curtin or ex-secretary Cox, of Ohio, for the second. The Grant men are trembling in their boots, lest Adams should be the nominee, as there would be such a contrast between him and Grant, that none but depraved radicals, who hunger after the flesh-pots, would support the great smoker of the white-house. Upon the harmonious action of this convention, and its placing in nomination an acceptable ticket, hinges the cleaning out of the Augean stables at Washington, and driving from power the jacobinical crew, which has been plundering the government, subverting the constitution and establishing a military despotism in its place.

The division in the radical ranks is a wide one, and so bitter is the feeling that there is no thought, least of all a prosspect, of healing it, and the talent, brains, and what was possessed of honesty in the radical party is now represented at Cincinnati, to prevent the reelection of Grant.

Horace Greeley writes as follows to the colored men of the South:

Hon. T. W. Conway: New Orleans:

Sir: I have yours of the 21st inst. I think colored people will be benefitted by, and should sympathise with the Cincinnati Convention, because it tends to free them from the odium of complicity with the villainies and robberies which have been perpetrated in the abused name of Republicanism during the last five or six years, especially in the South. The monstrous exaggeration of taxes and debts in most of the Southern States is the fruit of white villainy. The thieves who perpetrated these robberies are now seeking to escape the just punishment of their crimes by bawling lustily "Grant," "Grant;" "I'm for Grant," "Hurrah for Grant." The Cincinnati movement is at deadly feud with these robbers and their evil deeds. Let the honest and upright collored men join it then, and thus rid themselves of crimes which others only have perpetrated. Horace Greeley.

President Thiers has made a tenstrike for popular favor in abolishing the inquisitorial passport system, which has long been the disgust of tourists in France.

Clinton county will have two negro jurors next court.

The Senate Committee at Washington says the Age, has agreed on a postal telegraph bill which proposes to merge the telegraph system of the country under government control, This bill provides for the establishment of telegraph stations at all the postoffices throuhout the country, and gives the Postmaster-General full power to make such regulations as may be necessary to successfully conduct its operations. An officer, to be known as the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, is to be appointed, who is to exercise a general supervision over the telegraph. The bill contemplates the incorporation of a postal telegraph company, and also authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract with the company for the transmission of government messages, and also to regulate the tariff rates for the public business. The capital stock of the company is placed at ten thousand shares at par value of one hundred dollars each. The company is authorized to purchase the telegraph lines of companies now in existance, at their appraised value. This is a most dangerous movement. It combines an extension of the centralizing power of the government with a scheme of a few jobbers to rob the Treasury out of millions of dollars. The whole telegraphic system of the country is to be under the control of an officer appointed by the President. That officer can say what messages shall be sent, what refused. He and his agents can inspect all messages offered and communicate the contents to Washington. In this manner the affairs of the whole country will be policed by a partisan President and used as he may direct. No more pernicious system of espionage is exercised in any despotic country in the world, and it should not be engrafted upon any form of government. In the next place the appraisement plan puts the whole purchasing idea in the hands of a "Ring" of jobbers. They can say what the lines are worth, and that is to be the platform of sal-. The whole scheme is full of mischief, and it should be defeated.

Letter from Hon. Charles Francis Adams—His Views on a Nomination for the Presidency.

Springfield, Mass.—The Republican tomorrow morning will contain the following:

Charles Francis Adams and the Cincinnati Convention.

As arranged many weeks ago, Mr. Adams sailed, on his return to Europe yesterday with his wife, in order to be ready for the meeting of the Geneva Board of Arbitration. Before he left a gentleman interested in the Cincinnati Convention, and desiring that he should become its candidate, wrote to him inquiring as to his views of the movement which represented, and suggesting that there should be some one in attendance who could speak for him to which there came the following reply, with no restrictions at to its publicity:

BOSTON, April 18, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. WELLS:—I have received your letter and will answer it frankly. I do not want the nomination, and could only be induced to consider it by the circumstances under which it might possibly be made. If the call on me were an unequivocal one, based on confidence in my character, earned in public life, and a belief that would carry out in practice the principles which I professed, then indeed would come a test of my courage in an emergency. But if I am to be negotiated for, and have assurances given that I am honest, you will be so kind as to draw me out of that crowd.

As regards what I understand to be the declaration of principles which has been made, it would be ridiculous in me to stand haggling over them. With the single exception of ambiguity, I see nothing which any honest Republican or Democrat would not accept. Indeed, I should wonder at any one who denied them. The difficulty is not in professions. It lies everywhere only in the means in which they are carried into practice.

If I have succeeded in making myself understood, you will perceive that I can give no authority to any one to act or to speak for me in the premises. I never had a moment's belief that when it came to the point any one so entirely isolated, as I am from all political associations of any kind, could be made acceptable as a candidate for public office, but I am so unlucky as to value that independence more highly than an elevation which is brought about by the sacrifice of it. This is not inconsistent with a sense of grateful recognition of the very flattering estimates, made of my services in many and high quarters, but I cannot consent to peddle with them for power. If the good people, who meet at Cincinnati, really believe that they need an anomalous being as I am, which I do not, they must express it in a manner to convince me of it, or all their labor will be thrown away.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

David A. Wells, Norwich, Ct.

Legal Points Briefly Stated.

A note by a minor is void.

A note issued on Sunday is void.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

A contract that is made with a lunatic is void.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

An agreement without any consideration is void.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are not good in law.

A receipt for money paid is not legally conclusive.

The acts of one partner in the firm bind all others.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

Principals are responsible for the acts of agents.

It is not legally necessary to say on a note 'for value received."

If a note be lost or stolen it does not release the maker; he must pay it.

Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the firm.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.

An indorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of its dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.

Verily Germany is progressing. At the close of the present year the great gambling resorts of Hamburg, Baden, Ems, etc., will be compelled to close their doors.

Particulars of the Brutal Murder of Three Men in Missouri by a Mob.

St. Louis, April 26.—A special dispatch from Kansas City gives the details of the brutal murder of Stevenson, Cline and Dutro, on the railroad train near Holden, Mo., on Wednesday. After the train was stopped, four of the mob mcunted the locomotive and guarded the engineer with drawn revolvers. The train was then surrounded, and Cline and Stevenson were called out. Cline appeared, and, after some words regarding his connection with the fraudulent issue of Cass county bonds, was riddled with bullets, and his body thrown by the side of the track. Several of the crowd emptied their revolvers into his mangled body. Stevenson was in the baggage car, and barred the doors against the mob, but the mob broke in the doors with a log of wood and poured a volley into the body of the Judge, killing him instantly. Stevenson's body was then dragged out and laid beside that of Cline. Dutro, who was in the passenger car, was mortally wounded. The train was then allowed to start, but was immediately signalled to stop. The dying man, Dutro, was then dragged from the coach and thrown down near the dead bodies of Cline and Stevenson. A report reached Kansas City last night that Judge Forsyth, another of the county Justices, had been shot and his body hanged to a tree. Great excitement prevails throughout the county, and fears are felt that others will be murdered. The perpetrators of this massacre claim that they have a thousand men in their organization.

REMEMBER THE SABBATH.

To Keep it Holy and Open the Libraries—Beecher's Theology—A Free-and-Easy Sunday—Sunday Excursion Trains for the Poor—Advice to the Rich.

The Cooper Union Library to be Opened on Sunday,

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address last evening at the Cooper Institute in favor of opening the public libraries on Sunday. The audience was a larg one, every part of the hall being crowded. Mr. Abraham S. Hewett presided, and after stating the object of the meeting introduced Mr. Beecher, who was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

MR. BEECHER'S SPEECH

The chairman said that whenever the clergy were united in favor of any movement the laity were sure to go with them, and the reverse was also true, for whenever the laity had agreed on any thing the clergy were sure to be with them, for the most part, there was no distinction between the clergy and the laity, for all belonged to one common-wealth, having common interests, and no line ought to be drawn between the interests of the clergy and the laity. It was a most auspicious thing when such an audience as the one present gathered together to discuss a great moral topic which could have no interest for them except that which springs from the common weal. He would be sorry to suppose this a partisan meeting, and it was not so in any sense. He was a child of Puritan ancestry, and his associations were with the strictest observance of the Sabbath. He loved the day and loved its duties and usages, and he desired to have it mantained in all its usefulness, and, more than that, he would strengthen its cords, and where it had done one thing well in the past, he would have it do twenty things well in the future, and it was because he thought it a day capable of larger use that he was there in advocacy of the purpose of proposed reform. He was aware that there were many who held that it was a day proscribed by direct divine authority. He respected their views, although he did not agree with them. Then there were large numbers of men not born in this country who believed that the Sabbath was a kind of holiday, and that it ought to be a day of social enjoyment: and he respected their liberty of opinion, although he did not entertain their views. But he stood somewhere between the two extremes, attempting to find a ground on which both might stand, that there might not be conflict, but rather co-operation, on the part of all intelligent and good citizens. (Applause.) The Sabbath was a day distinctly American, because nowhere else from the very beginning of the founding of the colonies had there been a day like the American Sunday. It was a church day; a day of rest: and it had spread its blessings all over the continent. He honored the memory of the men that kept the old Sunday, and if he thought that any steps here made would take away anything from it he would never give the movement his influence. He stood there honoring the day, loving it for what it had done, and would not say that there must be less Sunday, but that there must be more; not that there must be less of sanctity, but that the sanctity must be brighter and deeper; not that the Church should be robbed, but that her patrimony of this day should be added to. The old Jewish Sabbath was kept simply as a day of rest; they were not forbidden to have social entertainments; indeed it was the one jovial, cheerful day of the week among the old Jews. The only thing that was barred was work, and that was carried to a rediculous extent. It was forbidden to a man to walk on the grass with nails in his shoes lest he should shell out some of the grain, and it was not lawful to lead an ass to water because you would thereby help him bear the burden of the water which he drank. It was a superstitious day on which all work was forbidden, but to entertain your friends was lawful, and it was not distinctively a religous day, it was simply a day of secular rest. As to the Christian Sunday there was no command in the New Testament as to the manner in which it should be observed, and there was nothing in the primitive church binding as to the mode of observing the Lord's day, but it was a day of joyfulness, a day of triumph with that church. The Puritan fathers, seeing the excesses on that day, were driven to the opposite extreme' and so it comes down to us with rigors that did not belong to the primitive Lord's day. and which reason does not justify. To determine what is the best mode of observing the day he knew of no principle so good as that it is the Lord's day, and that Lord was the same Jesus who healed on the Lord's day. The same Lord who, when the disciples were called to account by the Jews for eating the corn on the Lord's day, justified them and delivered two memorable sayings. When called to account for healing the man, he said, "Is it lawful to do good on the Sabbath day? It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day." He declared that it was made for man, and not man for it. It is man's servant, not his master, and whenever the Sabbath day, therefore, is so administered that any part of the community are oppressed by it they have a right to rise up and break through that observance. (Applause.) God's Sabbath was not made to keep down manhood, it was made to lift it up: it was not made to take away liberty it was made to increase it; it was given to augment man's life, to give him a larger manhood. (Applause.) The best way of keeping the Sabbath was to adopt the old Jewish idea and make it a day of rest. All men needed rest. It was this one day in seven in which the mill does not grind; in which the great maelstrom of society finds rest. The merchant needs rest; the laborer needs rest; and the only people that are professional without any rest are the ministers of the gospel. "I," said Mr. Beecher, "need rest on Sunday and don't get it, and by the absence of it I appreciate its desirableness. When it is said we are to rest on the Sabbath day, we are too prosperous to know what the meetness and balm of that rest is. How many poor men work through every day of the week until late at night, and fall upon their couches conscious that they have taxed every bone and muscle to the uttermost; and when at last the six days have rolled round and they wake on the Sabbath day with what inexpressible thankfulness they say, 'Thank God, we have one day to ourselves.' There are many men who do not see their families for the whole week except on this day. They do not see their children; they go away in the morning before they are up and they come home at night after they are in bed, and if it were not for the constant assurances of their helpmates they would not know that they were their own children." (Laugther.) For the men that toil the Sabbath was God's unspeakable bounty. Part of that day should be devoted to the church. It was said that the working-man could not go to church because they needed the Sunday to rest: but said the speaker, "I am a witness that many and many a man has found the sweetest rest in the church. (Great laughter.) If they maintain their wakefulness, and the sermon be not too long, they will find rest there." The speaker then drew a picture of a man rich and prosperous, who spent the day in a christian manner, according to his own notions; he went to church, he paid his pew rent, he paid his minister, and he went to his home and ate ot his cold dinner, cooked on Saturday, and continuing, said, "would he ride in a car on Sunday, no; go over the ferry on Sunday? no; or do anything that made anybody work? no; or do anything at home that made him agreeable? no." (Laugther.) The speaker then preceeded to relate how he had broken the Sabbath when a child, when a voice in the back part of the building called out, "Can't hear half." Mr. Beecher paused for a moment and then replied, "I think one-half will do for you." He then proceeded to say that he was in favor of the cars running on Sunday, and he would compromise with those that opposed it by refusing to allow any rich man to ride and taking the poor on that day for half-price. He next spoke of the life of the young men of the city who had no home but the boarding house, "some of which," he said, "were not on the way to Heaven except by long-continued vigils and fasting." If they try to go to church they are met with a cold stare, for people who would be truly ashamed to show discourtesy in their own house think it right to treat everybody in the church as if he were a penitentiary convict; and if they get in what do they find? that the gospel preached has been handed down from the time of the apostles. It does not interest them much to know it, but it is a very beautiful thing to know.

Mr. Beecher concluded by saying that this movement was an experiment, and if it did not prove a success then the libraries could be closed again. He then read a letter from Mr. A. C. Harrowell, of Philadelphia, stating that the library there had been open on Sundays for two years, and had been a great success.

At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's remarks resolutions were passed indorsing the movement, and requesting the trustees of all the large libraries in this and other cities to open their doors on Sunday.

Mr. Hewitt then announced that the trustees of the Cooper Union had decided to open the library on Sunday, at the beginning of the fall season, between the hours of 2 and 10 P. M.

The meeting then adjourned.

[Scranton Republican.]

We know whereof we speak when we say that more earnest work than has yet been done by the Republicans of Pennsylvania will be required to elect General Hartranft.

D. & C. Luse

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Excelsior Cornplanter,

at Spring Mills, Pa. This machine hills and drills, any desired distance apart. This Planter was awarded 1st premiums at state fairs of 1865-'6-'8 & '69, in competition with the Morrison, Berkstresser, Hartman and others. We also manufacture Cornplows or Scrapers. 15mr8t

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FOR 1872.

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MILROY,

where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common

Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.

CHAIRS,

of all kinds.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.

JOHN CAMP.

jan12.tf.

P. B. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.

HARDWARE STORE!!

WILSON & HICKS,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON.)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pumps and tubing. Lamps af all kinds, scales, cutlery,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror plates. Picture frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,

SUSQUEHANNA,

every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds of parlor stoves. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit—not to exceed three months. Call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

WILSON & HICKS,
Bellefonte, Pa.

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I expect to keep a much larger stock of

WALL PAPER

and

BORDERS

this season than heretofore, and would invite all my friends from Centre County, to call and see my stock, before purchasing elsewhere. I will have from

FIFTY TO SIXTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS

in a few days, of all

KINDS AND PRICES

9cts. to $1 per Bolt.

12000 Bolts just received from New York.

Please call and examine for yourselves, or write me stating sizes and kind of rooms, and I will select and forward, and if not satisfactory it can be returned.

WM. J. M'MANIGAL,
Milroy, Pa

mar22.3m.

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Just Arrived.

Call and See

Call and See

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Magnificent Stock of New Goods.

Come and get Bargains.

Assortment full and complete.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, and thousands of other articles

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES, FOR 1871, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, passed the 12th day of June, 1815, A. D., entitled, "An Act to Amend an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre county," and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed to public sale or out cry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county, for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the second Monday, being the 10th of June, A. D., 1872.

Benner township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
50		A B Hutchison	1 90

Boggs township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
433	163	Daniel Lewis	29 45
"	"	William Gray	" "
"	"	Thomas Greaves	" "
"	"	Jonathan Hervey	14 10
"	"	Andrew Sommers	29 44
196		Packer & Lucas	13 60
200		P & R Kuhnes	5 10
433	163	Hannah Fishburn	29 44
433	120	Margart Butler	7 82
356	119	John Cochran	5 15
458	80	William Russel	7 74
433 3-4		Thomas Russel	7 22
400		David Carscadden	27 20
430	32	do	29 24
433	120	Daniel Reese	6 80
190	80	Jesse Evans	" "
201	120	George Aston	" "
369		Jas Rowland	10 46
421	89	John Scott	14 28
354	93	William Wistar	24 14
433	163	George McClenahan	6 80
"	163	Jacob Weiss	" "
415		John Singer	10 27
433	163	Abram Weiss	6 80
418	40	William Hood	25 60
100		John McClure	2 56
196		Packer & Lucas	13 60
433	153	Jonathan Hervey	14 75
431	40	Moses Hood	14 62
143		Anna Deall	4 70
300		Nathaniel Davis	6 80
150		Simpson Davis	" "
"		Evan Miles	" "
250		Sam'l Miles	" "
150		Wm Chanceller	" "
250		Samuel Scott	" "
346 1-2		John Price	" "
150		Wm Wistar	10 20
85		Robert Shaw	5 78
52		Unknown	3 63
50		do	3 40
46		do	4 68
337		M Lemgood	6 80
179	70	John Curtin	" "
339		John McClure	" "
150		Mary lane	" "
108	111	James Curtin	" "
428		James Brooks	" "
300		Susan Reese	" "
100		William Lane	" "
433	163	M Godfrey	" "
300		J M Godfrey	" "
150		Rebecca Kelso	" "
176	97	Packer & Lucas	" "
[illegible]	94	of Fetzer	4 40
200		William Wilson	6 80

Burnside township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
433	120	Robert Gray	
"	"	William Dewart	20 34
"	"	James Towers	" "
"	"	William Gray	" "
"	"	John Dewart	" "
415		John Weitzel	" "
412		Jas Black	19 51
415		Jos J Wallace	" "
433	120	William Cook	" "
"	120	John Cowden	20 34
"	"	Wm P Brady	" "
"	"	Henry Shaefer	" "
"	"	John Housel	" "
"	"	John Lyon	" "
"	"	Charles Goben	" "
"	"	John Brady	" "
"	"	John Kidd	" "
"	"	Henry Donnelly	" "
"	180	Robert Brady	" "
"	120	John Donnelly	" "
½ of 368	92	Walter Stewart	9 40
½ of 420	68	Paul Cox	" "
½ of 123		John Vaughn	1 94
½ of 108	83	Jeremiah Parker	2 53
433	153	John Irvin	20 34
"	"	Wm D Kerrin	" "
"	"	Teuch Francis	25 95
"	"	George Harrison	" "
"	"	John Nicholson	" "
"	"	Mathew Irvin	18 48
"	"	George Meade	32 95
413		Charles Pettit	24 67
453		Pearson Hunt	32 95
"		George McClanahan	" "
"		Polly McClanahan	" "
"		Andrew McClanahan	" "
"		Francis Johnston	24 67
"		William McPherson	45 60
379	120	William Bell	22 62
433	151	Charles Stewart	24 67
"	152	John Donaldson	" "
"		Michial O'Brien	14 69
283		Andrew Pettit	21 70
397		David Lewis	18 66
415		John Shyn	19 50
383		Richard Waln	17 97
415		Jos Waln	19 49
		John Barron	19 50
433		Eli Canby	20 33
"	168	John Rugg	" "
415		Mollie wharton	17 50
50		Unknown	10 14
216	166	Jere Parker	" "
140		of Henry Harris	3 52
100		Michial O'Brien	.705
130		David Lenox	6.01
433	153	Wm Bingham	20 34
"	"	John Barclay	" "
388	96	Jas Hall	36 46
76		Unknown	2 35
300		Francis Gurney	4 70
40		Unknown	1 84
100		of Henry Harris	2 35
140		do do	3 29
433	163	Charles Hall	33 50
"	151	Samuel Ewing	6 81
"	"	Alexander Fullerton	" "
"	"	Robert Gray	" "
"	"	Thomas Grant	" "
"	"	Washington Hall	" "
302	100	Sarah Hall	4 74
420	144	Samuel C Hall	6 62
433	151	William Gray	6 81
419	140	John E Hall	6 58
433	151	Thomas Hamilton	6 81
"	"	Jeremiah Jackson	" "
424	128	Francis Johnston	" "
433	151	Daniel Reese	" "
"	"	Thomas Reese	
410	"	Joseph Wallace	6 44
415		Jesse Waln	19 50
433	151	George W Hall	6 81
"	"	Nancy Hall	
"	"	William Brady	6 83
"	"	John Brady	" "
"	"	John Barron Jr	" "
429		William Davison	6 76
408	95	James Davison	6 42
404		John Davison	6 31
448		Robt Davison	7 05
433	151	William Davison Jr	6 97
"	"	William Ewing	6 81
"	"	James S Ewing	" "
"	"	John Ewing	" "
"	"	Hannah Ewing	" "
"	"	John Ewing Jr	" "
433	"	Anna Ewing	6 16

Curtin township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
433	163	Tho P Hale	35 64
"	153	Garret Cottinger	17 08
424	80	Thos P Wharton	50 00
411		Josiah Haines	28 05
207½		of Robt Annesly	38 14
415		John McCalley	18 26
"		Charles Allen	45 55
207½		Caleb Launs	16 86
"		Isaac Longstreth	20 24
415		Jos Tayler	66 00
448	99	Andrew Epple	13 20
392	8	Robt Irvin	32 40
439	138	N L Atwood	34 55
300	19	N L Atwood	23 10
304	4	Job W Packer	20 40
159	32	Job W Packer	11 16
158	93	Job W Packer	13 20
433	163	Fishburn Wharton	66 00
194	85	John C Hyleman	16 95
415		Peter Hahn	59 40
"		Susen Hahn	29 70
"		Jos Thomas	86 79
"		Jac Wahln	86 79
"		Nathaniel Levy	30 69
"		Thomas Humphries	85 80
"		Robert Gray	86 52
"		William Gray	37 29
461		William Yardley	15 23
376		Samuel Baird	46 20
415		Richard Tunis	28 93
300		N L Atwood	6 88
207½		Robt Annesley	32 48
380½		Jos Kelso	62 71
337		Lindly Coates	85 31
415		William Gilbert	59 13
207½		½ of Caleb Lacus	15 38
207½		½ of Isaac Longstreth	16 04
433	163	James White	59 73
433	168	Abijah Davis	29 00
433	163	Joseph Higbee	24 90
415		Jesse Brooks	72 60
431	137	Martha Godfrey	49 58
100		of Peter Smith	8 25
106	142	Mary Lane	9 92
396	196	Jos Kelso	31 07
40		Paul Burtin	10 14
147		Jesse Hall	44 00
433	163	Thomas Hale	26 49
433	150	Samuel Scott	14 86
398	80	Robert Irwin	17 60
200		John Palmer	13 20
420	48	Philip Meyers	29 48
415		Simeon Meyers	11 66
421	48	Valentine Meyers	17 17
420	"	Michael Meyers	16 25
415		Esther Eddy	47 51
"		Carper Wistar	26 40
200	120	David Carscadden	9 90
313	4	do	7 15
390	27	do	14 99
461		William Yardy	15 18
376		Samuel Baird	36 99
85		Henry Donnel	2 64
434		Mary Tilman	33 00
433	163	Thomas McEwin	15 24
53	14	Cline Quigley	1 70
300		Mathew Leech	4 40
415		Richard Tunis	8 80
216	163	Fishburn Wharton	19 04
50		J W & L C Packer	5 28
½ of 434		Job W Packer	3 97
½ of 434		Wm P Mitchell	6 36
½ of 400		do	5 87
½ of 220		do	2 76
½ of 434		Joseph Devling	5 54
¼ of 326		Job W Packer	4 05
¼ of 390		Jno P Mitchell	2 44
434		Fishburn Wharton	8 29
¼ of 53		Cline Quiglev	85
144		J W Packer	5 32
294	31	Charles Burce	18 98
"	"	Martha Godfrey	17 98
"	"	John Meyers	17 98
94	12	John Curtin	7 45
71	131	Roland Curtin	5 85
150	142	Sarah Lane	12 32
250		Jno W Godfrey	20 57
188		Wm P Brady	15 51
160		Richard Tunis	7 04
200		do	6 60
144		J W Packer	6 16
433	150	Samuel Scott	11 44

Ferguson Township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
162	116	George Kohlmyer	32 00
135	127	Jos Barnett	8 64
323		John Anderson	2 58
116	03	George Nice	20 01
200		Jacob Lite	7 79
222	14	Peter Crispin	4 16
400	61	Samuel Duncan	34 30
36	47	Thomas McCullough	2 20
70		Leonard Hawthorn	21 60
10	10	Isaac Worrell	2 80
388	49	Alfred B Crewit	23 20
404	19	Thomas Ferguson	11 50
418	23	Aaron Levy	12 50
404	115	James Moore	12 08
382		Hannah Turner	11 36
398	122	Daniel Turner	12 90
151		Dydia Fowler	15 00
91		Jacob Way	8 10
15		Henry Medler	2 70
150		Richard Gintee	6 00
225		Richard Mosley	13 50
117		Henry Manley	10 60
300		Berry Horner	8 80
40		John McKean	2 40
300		Robert Rankin	18 00
337		Issac Buckle	18 00
400		Jas Baker	6 00
400		John Petherbridge	6 00
300		Josiah Lusby	18 00
125		Caleb North	3 70
63		John Petherbridge	8 00
110		John Baker	3 06
50		Samuel Miles	6 00
26		Moses Thomson	3 10
50		John Patton	6 00
10		Abram Hicks	60
50		Samuel Bryson	18 00
150		Unknown	"

Gregg Township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
372	31	William Hepburn	6 93
382	129	John Cowder	7 09
4.8	127	Andrew Carson	7 62
380		Bernard Hubby	8 46
330		Alex McDonald	6 29
200		Robt Gray	4 74
"		John Carson	"
"		Cornelius Bishop	3 80
232		Jacob Markley	8 00
244		Daniel Reese	4 00
235		Isaac Richardson	"
229		Michael Zeigler	"
19		Jacob Dressner	70
52		Unknown	2 06
271		Unknown	14 00
"		do	6 00
233	65	do	12 06
"		do	6 00
50		do	5 00
113		do	5 18
200		do	9 90
29		do	"

Halfmoon Township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
88		William King	12 26
174		Samuel Bryan	9 47
207		John McKissick	27 74
417	10	Henry Floyd	50 52
308	80	Richard Whitehead	30 09
400	20	Willian Lamburn	47 80
210		Jabob Underwood	26 46
136	116	Jacob Pyle	17 10
400	120	Richard Joliff	54 40
200		John Hanna	31 20
239		Josiah Lamburn	26 05
83		John Thompson	20 79
25		Roland Curtin & Sons	
226	77	Robt Shaw	28 44
44	11½	Unknown	5 52
147		do	12 28
400		Jacob Baker	50 40
"		Jno Baker	5 52
18		C F Deligo	2 24

Haines Township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
406	89	Michael Gratz	4 00
405	141	Simeon Gratz	"
"		John Simpson	"
359		Henry Antis	8 00
110		Hepburn & Harris	2 20
422	116	John Mackey	8 00
277	86	Peter Swineford	6 00
185		of John Kedd	2 46
400	60	Christian Devling	3 41
"		Jas Rowe	"
"		Mary Jenks	
"	60	Thomas Barr	"
106	22	William Lowry	2 69
156	80	Benjamin Young	5 10
329		Peter Cramer	2 40
262	140	S Snyder & H Gilman	2 40
252		do	2 40
418	99	George Kramer	4 00
382	163	Peter Epler	3 60
438		Adam Epler	4 00
435		Chas Hall	"
406	60	Mary Barr	"
170		Stover & Wolf	3 40
228	150	Wm Mackey	4 54
150		Unknown	12 00
125		do	1 00

Harris Township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
384	95	J C Fisher	3 40
400		Peter Wilson	3 56
407	92	Kearney Wharton	2 72
400		Richard Parker	46
412	124	Thos Parker	33
400		William Harrison	69
402½		Eloner McCormick	4 32
290		William McCandless	1 94
264		John Smith	2 22
152		Jeremiah Sankey	1 22
277		Samuel Edmiston	2 24
400		Jno Bell	1 35
"		Thomas Johnston	10 80
"		Jno Irvin	do
"		Wm Irvin	do
"		William Brown	do
"		Jas Reed	do
"		Absolem Andre	do
"		Robt Patterson	do
"		William Hoffman	5 40
"		Daniel Love	do
"		Daniel Smith	do
"		Samuel Young	do

Howard Township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
50		A D Harris	2 85
40		H A Jostlin	2 24
80		Henry Antis	3 48
199	15	C B Welch	22 67
144		Wm C Welch	11 68
186	92	J D Harris	11 22
174		A D Harris	9 83
160		of Jonathan Willis	9 06
40		of do	12 72
433	122	Alexander Hunter	do
"	120	John Buyers	do
432	"	Samuel Young	do
433	"	Benjamin Young	do
"	"	Thomas Hamilton	do
415		Jacob Weidner	do
130		J J Lingle	3 72
433	163	Samuel Pancoast	12 74
390	49	J S Furst	11 11
208		John W Godfrey	
355	112	do	
154		Joseph Green	
250		of Jesse Evens	
142	23	Roland Curtin	44 20
40		Paul Curtin	
60		Jos Taylor	
120		Jos Kelso	
25		Jacob Baker	68
285		William Ramsey	40 18
25		Jos Greysburg	2 85
150		James Green	17 10
200		Samuel Curtin	11 40
100		Unknown	57
104	63	John Brady	22 80

Huston Township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
75		Kuhnes	10 84
400		John Friend	38 40
464		Adam Kuhnes	19 44
114		Andrew Kuhnes	7 42
236		Unknown	24 14
433	163	John Price	27 70
"	"	John Wheeland	"
"	"	John Rollington	"
366	10	James Baxter	"
131		Andrew Kunes	8 16
76	111	Charles Kunes	4 84
40		Jacob Burley	2 56

Liberty Township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
406	40	Peter Leitzell	25 96
250		Jeremiah Jackson	3 96
439		Christian Smith	28 08
429	103	Robert Iirvin	12 52
198	10	of John Potter	12 64
406	120	Stephen Stephenson	12 96
"	126	John Dunwoody	
"	120	Ebenezer Benham	9 32
50		Danl Pletcher	6 40
188		Daniel Krause	60 16
200		do	12 80
40		Longbottom	2 60
350		William Hayes	11 20
50		James McGhee	6 40
17		John Quay	2 16
400		Job W Packer	40 80
150		Sarah Curtin	13 20
do		Simon Lingle	3 80
84		Hugh Shaw	2 68
50		do	9 60
30		do	5 72
200		Christian Nestlerod	4 20
50		of Thomas Parsons	1 60
65		of A Hamilton	2 48
70		Jos M Shaw	2 24
298	32	of Wm Scott	18 96
310	154	Margaret Bradford	19 84
40		Stephen Chambers	4 80
250		John Jackson	4 00
50		D Carscadden	1 60
30		Thomas King	1 28
406	40	Peter Lytle	12 80
80		Robt Smith	2 56
do		William Gorrell	"
do		Peter Swartz	1 28
20		Jeremiah Sheridan	96
30		Ross Baker	1 92
200		Peaters	6 40
400		Mathew Leach	do
100		Jos Roberts	3 20
100		Chas Bruce	3 20
7	162	Danl Krause	3 60
398	80	Robert Irvin	12 80
175		Samuel Custar	11 20

Marion Township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
200		Robert Young	5 50
430		J M McKinney	123 10
117		Alex Scott	28 92
¼ of 199		Paul Zantzinger	24 61
70		Christian Rohrer	17 32
60		Alex Scott	46 30
123		Abram Singer	31 00
50		Unknown	5 50
400		do	44 00
200		do	22 40
100		do	11 20
400		do	1 10
140		do	38 50
53		do	5 79
47		do	12 92
83		John Schneck	22 83
800		Unknown	220 00
46		do	5 36
200		do	22 00

Miles Township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
120	123	Simeon Gratz	5 44
123	47	do	do
195	01	do	do
116	42	do	2 04
136	141	do	6 14
110		Strohecker & Reynolds	3 40
200		Jacob Seigfreid	3 58
½ of 237		Thomas Grant	3 58
460		Alex Hunter	2 00
300		Jeremiah Jackson	3 90
125		William Steadman	2 54
130		Robt Taggart	1 08
200		Thomas Smith	do
300		Aaron Levy	1 90
200		Thomas Grant	6 80
430		Robert Brady	7 30
410		Hannah Brady	7 24
429		Robert Gray	do
402		Thomas Grant	do
440		John Breese	do
300		Wm Parker	3 40
125		John Dorsey	50
do		Moore Wharton	do
425		Henry Toland	3 40
do		Saml Norton	3 45
do		Daniel William	do
452		William Brady	do
324		Richard Parker	do
331		Jeremiah Parker	do
58		William Parker	88
402	134	William Miles	13 64
125		More Wharton	50
100		of Abram Scott	2 54
50		of Samuel Scott	1 02
120		Abram Scott	2 14
90		Samuel Scott	1 22
250		Daniel Seigfried	3 60
110		Strohecker & Reynolds	1 66
26		William Parker	86
255		John Brady	3 40
250		Jerry Jackson	1 70
150		Jonathan Wolf	1 22
1	140	of Lyons Messins	10
424		George Calhoun	2 30

Patton Towhsnip.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
400	120	Benjamin Horner	23 54
300	120	Jacob Baker	31 20
178		Robert Burtin	18 48
208		Nicholas Deihl	18 11
166		Adam Deihl	17 24
208		Nicholas Deihl	23 60
211		John O'Brien	21 94
100		John White	10 40
156		Thomas West	16 20
51		James Newport	5 28
65		Robt Grove	6 76
76		William Wilson	7 88
182		William Ellis	18 90
103		Henry Gross	17 10
200		of Robert McClain	20 80

Potter Township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
300		James Brown	1 80
		John Trick Jr	50
177		Bernard Hubley	1 00
		Christopher Derring	do
		Benjamin Patterson	2 10
150		Henry Vanderslice	92
100		Alexander Hunter	69
do		Samuel Scott	do
do		Abraham Scott	do
		James Moore	do
		Edward Gamigus	3 00
		William Gamigus	do
		James Forbes	do
42		James Moore	2 70
		Wm Hoffman	2 00
		Daniel Smith	2 40
		Daniel Levy	do
		Samuel Young	do
		William Harrison	3 00
		Joseph Cowgill	do
		George McClellan	1 50
		Wm P Brady	1 60
108	61	Ferrel Telly	1 60
138	134	George Foust	3 00
125		Unknown	92
196		Henry B Fullmer	3 00

Penn Township

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
400	60	George Swineford	2 00

Rush Township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
433	153	David Beverage	7 62
433	152	Martha McConnel	do
355	153	Jas Glentworth	do
381	do	George Latimer	do
433	do	Edward Mayesten	do
329	10	Andrew Armstrong	5 75
433	163	Sharp Delany	7 62
200		William McPherson	3 50
435	168	Wm G Latimer	2 40
433	153	Richard Malone	15 12
do	do	Isaac Britches	15 14
do	do	Mathias Slough	15 09
do	do	Saml Rankir	do
do	do	Henry Slough	6 84
do	do	Peter Brutzman	14 90
do	do	Thomas Edwards	do
do	do	Robt Irvin	do
do	do	Thomas Hamilton	7 41
do	do	Thomas Grant	do
do	do	Thomas Rreese	30 29
do	do	Jno Gundger	60 38
do	do	George Slough	29 29
do	do	Michael Gudagar	30 29
13	12	Robert King	6 60
353	153	John Moyer	49 41
433	153	John Allison	56 40
75		William Wilson	15 10
269		ot James Allison	35 84
438	153	Saml Showers	12 30
do	do	Saml Joner	30 31
do	do	John Bryon	do
do	do	William Grozel	do
do	do	Andrew Graeff	do
do	do	Robt Spear	15 10
do	do	Christian Lenhore	do
do	do	Casper Schaefner	30 31
do	do	George Hoofnagle	do
do	do	Peter Miller	do
do	do	John Funk	30 29
405	147	Jacab Rush	28 85
422	44	John Weldman	29 52
402	116	Jacob Weidman	56 27
433	153	Casper Laurence	15 13
do	do	Richard Lowden	do
do	do	Daniel Fitzerald	30 29
do	do	David Eckler	do
do	do	Henry Pinkerton	60 62
do	do	Samuel Chestnut	15 12
do	do	Jacob Rudishell	60 54
do	do	Henry Aerr	28 75
do	do	Christian Stoner	28 57
do	do	John Stoner	do
do	do	Christian Hess	do
do	do	Robt Reed	15 12
75		Jos Harrison	9 15
108		John Harrison	18 33
433	153	Thomas Hamilton	30 32
do	do	Eleanor Siddens	15 14
do	163	Joseph Hopkins	15 12
do	do	Jno Hopkins	do
406		William Wilson	5 25
433	153	John Lowden	15 71
do	do	Thomas Grant	do
do	do	Benj Rush	do
do	do	Sebastian Groff	30 19
do	do	Jacob Myers	do
do	do	Robt Miller	18 72
do	do	Daniel Buckley	7 00
do	do	B R Morgan esq	14 05
do	do	Daniel Turner	15 12
434		Charles Lacas	do
do		Thomas Grant	30 65
270		Hugh McEntire	35 40
100	158	Robt King	12 30
433	168	Edward Bryan	15 12
120	80	John Lylly	21 00
433	153	Robt Irvin	52 98
do	152	John Musser	do
do	153	Richard Peters	do
do	do	John Wilson	15 12
433	163	Henry Witmer	6 54
do	158	John Cunningham	28 00
do	do	William Gray	15 12
217		Sebastian Gran	11 02
do		John Musser Jr	do
433	153	William Wilson	30 19
do	do	Hugh Hamilton	26 60
do	163	Jacob Slough	15 12
433		John Lowden	15 12
153		John Hover	19 60
433	153	Mary Smith	15 12
do	do	Richard Malone	do
do	do	Hannah Turner	do
do	do	James Turner	do
406		Barbara Snyder	14 19
390	116	Anna Arthur	18 55
433	153	John Lee	18 05
394	17	Thomas Arthurs	17 20
433	163	Jas Welch	30 19
393	163	Rudolph Kelker	27 49
433	153	John Hambright	30 19
216	80	Hugh Hamilton	7 54
433	153	Chas Risk	15 12
do	do	William Stewart	do
do	do	Thomas Lee	do
do	do	William Latimer	do
do	do	Geo Latimer	do
104		Jos Bauman	7 25
164	10	of James Allison	22 94
321	58	Jos Pim	7 00
348	139	Henry Pim	do
301	150	George Pim	do
433	153	Andrew Gruff	30 31
217	80	of Robert Rainey	7 54
70		Thomas Grant	4 90
30		Christian Huber	2 00
251	85	Philip Eberman	35 00
148	75	John Eberman	10 50
434		John Montgamery	14 22
424		W W Montgomery	do
40		Samuel Chestnut	4 14
15		Casper Lawrence	1 98
200		Jesse Richards	3 50
433	153	John Lowden	15 12
do	do	Thomas Grant	do
do	do	Benj Rush	do
do	do	Sebastian Graff	25 46
do	do	Jno Wilson	15 12
75		William Wilson	do
269		Jas Allison	de
100	253	Robt King	do
40	10	Richard Atheston	4 60
433	153	Richard Malone	15 12
do	do	Isaac Britches	do
do	de	Jno Gundager	60 60
do	do	George Slough	30 29
do	do	Michiel Gudager	do
177	184	Hardman Philips	24 76
216	156	Thomes Hamilton	7 64
do	do	Thomas Grant	do
20		Patric Hayes	1 40
40		Jno Reed	2 80
216	80	Hugh Hamilton	15 15
433	153	Jacob Rudishell	30 29
150		Jos Harrison	10 5
400		Jno Copenhaver	28 00
200		do	14 00

Snow Shoe township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
433	163	Samuel M Fox	21 76
325		Wm Banks	1 66
400		David Williams	do
400		Alex Martin	12 55
300		Lewis Lewis	13 49
½ of 433	153	Mary M Wharton	16 34
do	do	Jos P Norris	do
do	120	Luke Misner	do
415		Sarah M Fullman	20 62
433	163	Burd Wilson	17 40
do	do	Thomas McEwen	21 42
do	do	Thomas F Wharton	do
415		Richard Waln	20 45
413	163	Robt Waters	22 47
do	do	Benj R Morgan	21 77
do	do	Kearney Wharton	37 44
do	153	Henry Betz	57 98
178		Jos Betz	44 76
½ of 434		Samuel Dobson	21 09
433	163	Patrick Moore	18 24
do	do	John Hunter	16 34
do	do	Wm Bingham	16 36
do	do	Jas Hawthorn	22 64
202	84	Peter Betz	20 10
433	153	Thomas Hawthorn	22 95
do	154	Alex I Dallas	18 15
do	153	Jasper Maylan	18 14
do	do	John Houston	16 36
447½		Paul Betz	20 16
449		Jas Whittaker	18 25
5		George Forrest	1 15
140		Jas Forrest	28 90
80		George Wheeler	90 20
434		Hugh Dalton	14 46
do		George Dalton	16 36
do		Jas Dobson	14 45
do		Jos Dobson	18 26
do		George Dobson	16 35
147	148	Peter Hoops	9 94
185	82	John Hoops	9 16
100		Jos Butcher	15 40
434		Jas Slack	20 10
do		Samuel Slack	20 16
do		Henry Slack	do
172		Jas Tool	8 78
434		Wm Longwell	16 36
360		Patrick Moore	13 96
115		Henry Moore	7 79
434		Samuel Horner	17 36
433	163	Jacob Gratz	16 36
do	do	Patrick Moore	16 34
do	do	Jas C Fisher	24 89
412	44	David Carscadden	30 34
433	163	John Taylor	16 35
do	do	David Stewart	do
d4	do	Robt Rainy	17 35
do	do	John Hall	16 35
do	do	Thomas Smith	do
do	do	Wm Jackson	
do	do	Edward Scott	
do	do	Thomas L Welling	do
do	do	Samuel Blodget	do
do	do	sharp Delany	6 70
do	do	Wm McPherson	16 36
do	do	Wm G Latimer	do
do	do	John Weis	do
do	do	Jas Glenthworth	do
do	do	Mannel Josephson	13 51
415		Lewis Turner	16 36
do	do	Andrew singer	15 92
433	163	John Nicholson	16 36
do	do	John swanwick	6 70
150		of Joseph Harrison	5 92
433	153	Margaret spear	16 70
360	144	John Pim	8 04
300	120	Job Riley	6 70
100		David Carscadden	2 35
433	163	Magnus Miller	16 44
do	do	wm M Smith	16 66
do	do	John Donaldson	6 54
do	do	Blair m'Clanahan	16 34
do	do	Jacob Weiss	6 70
do	153	Samuel whittaker	20 14
do	do	George whittaker	do
do	do	Charles Risk	16 34
do	do	walter Stewart jr	do
do	do	mary mcClanahan	do
do	do	James wheeler	20 14
do	do	Samuel Forrest	20 34
do	163	Henry Hill	6 70
		walter stewart jr	1 66
		Thomas L Moore	do
		Blair McLanahan	do
		Ann McClanahan	do
		Ebenezar Hazzard	do
		John singer	do
		James Fogle	do
		Henry Fogel	do
		Peter Fogel	do
433		Robt walters	15 44
400		Peter Hall	15 40
196		Henry vandyke	7 56
433		Jos Morris	19 24
do		Alexander Geary	do
do		George Eddy	do
do		Andrew Bayard	15 44
do		Burd wilson	do
149	121	wm Loy	2 35
433	163	Kearney wharton	49 34
do	do	Thomas Greavs	32 88
190	8	Henry vandyke	2 50
162		Richard Jones	5 77
433	153	Moore Wharton	15 80
do	do	Rebecca Waln	12 00
do	do	Benj H Tallman	20 24
do	do	Elizabeth Tallman	12 00
do	do	A S valentine	do
do	do	M T Milliken	do
200		M J Mitchell	19 57
433	153	William Bingham	22 50
do	143	Andrew Bayard	16 34
415		Sarah Wharton	21 80
383		Jas T Hale	13 94
433		James M'Manus	14 48
do		Sam'l Linn	16 34
do	163	Phebe Waln	do
do	do	saml W Fisher	do

Spring Township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
431	138	Ross Johnston	19 80
259		Henry Tool	11 00
300		Catherine Robinson	do
100		Rebecca Robinson	13 80
50		Richard Robinson	6 90
100		Thomas Themburg	4 60
20		Jno Long	1 38
150		J J Lingle	6 85
400		Samuel Forbes	4 60
50		Jas D Harris	2 30
75		Unknown	3 29
159	68	do	7 18
145	21	do	6 66
60		of Wm Wilson	2 70
117		Jas Moore	18 40

Taylor Township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
397	94	Richard Downing	12 11
100		Michael Weidner	5 60
		do	
434		John Lamb	8 41
do		John Sherrick	6 02
217		Joshua Williams	3 19
434		Hngh Hamilton	do
200		Christian Vanpool	10 27
301		Joseph Downing	75 26
300		Abner Webb	6 72
48		James Fox	91 80
403		Jos Drake	25 78
550		Craig & Sherrick	42 84
180	92	William Burg	19 54
92		Thomas Wallace	4 68
200		Richard Whitehead	18 70
150		Joshua Williams	9 31
300	22	John Lamb	13 95
301		Samuel Downing	93 28
200		Wm Bell	68 55
300		George W Alberty	55 89
½ of 200		Jacob Vanpool	12 10
150		Andrew Berryhill	8 41
200		Nicholas Hammond	81 23
do		George Riter	12 40
do		Joseph Welch	2 92
353		Elijah Merryman	62 37
180		George Anshuts	5 58
200		Robert Campbell	12 40
150		of John Carr	4 64
200		of James Carr	6 20
100		Jacob Beck	3 12
80		do	2 72
152		Maria Morris	9 42
100		Unknown	3 16
do		do	5 60
50		A M Alder	do
36		do	2 24
20		James Walk	64
80		Jacob Beck	3 72
280		Wm Burg	17 28
150		George Mong	13 65
100		Thomas Martin	18 00
50		Joseph Clark	9 31
200		Ann Arthurs	12 40
433		Richard Malone	26 86
160		John Shenk	16 12
150		John Hoover	13 20
300		Wm Addleman	80 25
250		Maria Morris	3 50
do		Clement Beckwith	22 80
78		Jos Lewis	8 42
176		Unknown	22 02
100		James Cowher	6 20
60		Joseph Yoder	1 92
433	153	Joshua Williams	18 60
100		George Mong	6 20
do		Jno Copenhaven	do
176		Wm F Tyson & Co	5 58
40		James Fox	3 72
173		Unknown No 1	10 72
180		do No 2	5 58
205		do No 18	19 06
141		do No 8	4 36
210		do No 12	10 02

Union Township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
364		Charles Wilson	3 63
139		Samuel Phipps	5 90
145		John Cooper	6 32
117		John Dunwoody	12 74
50		Boyce Davis	8 88
170		Boyce Davis	9 20
150		George Hoover	18 40
do		John Mendenhall	6 90
do		Robt Hall	10 80
30		Ira Fisher	2 06
433	163	Aaron Long	6 91
do		Casper Haines	do
do	163	Jacob Cook	do
½ of 260		Wm Brooks	12 74
433	163	Michael Gratz	6 91
do	do	John Donaldson	4 60
50		Samuel Hays	2 00
do		Boyce Davis	98
381		Robt Morris	6 40
433	163	Mary Morris	6 91
do	do	Robt Stewart	do
do	do	Samuel Miles jr	do
do	do	Samuel Miles	11 07
do	do	Francis Johnston	6 91
do	do	Wm Chanceller	11 07
392	127	Reuben Haines	6 51
446	54	Martha Huston	7 00
433	163	Wm Stewart jr	6 91
do	do	William Stewart	do
do	do	Walter Stewart	do
52		Wm P Fisher	2 07
68		of Peter Benson	4 88
253		Wm Brooks	11 66
191		Dunwoody & Long	8 78
17		of Boyce Davis	3 90
40		Wm Kuhnes	do
80		Samuel Hayes	5 56
25		Wm D Kuhnes	1 14
15		do do	68
433	163	Hetty Morris	6 91
do	do	Deborah Stewart	do
do	do	Aaron Levy	do
do	do	John Swanwick	11 67
20		Boyce Davis	3 81
100		Rudolph Mulhollan	4 07

Walker township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
92		Jeremiah Parker	3 62
91		Richard Parker	" "
426	131	Jas sutler	7 96
436		Mary Carrican	8 16
"	44	william Ackert	8 09
"	"	Capt Ossman	8 64
429		Marg Daugherty	7 87
435	53	Margaret James	8 31
445	75	Edward James	8 99
400	85	Eliz Daugherty	7 50
427	146	Jesse Evans	7 98
420	72	Peter Hahn	804
424	127	Amos Wickersham	7 89
435	56	william Gilbert	8 16
88	107	John Mercer	1 63
"	"	Robt Asken	1 66
"	"	Job Packer	" "
"	"	James Packer	" "
"	"	David Johnston	" "
327	160	william Mansel	6 43
397	"	David Mercer	6 23
218		Jno Backer	3 84
433	120	samuel Miles	36 30
140		christian Rohrer	15 75
161		John Knox	3 85
183		Richard Purdon	4 18
175		Rachael Robison	6 09
100		samuel McKee	1 50
192		Jeremiah warden	2 96
212		sam'l Barkman	6 34
150		David Reed	4 50
112		Paul Zantzinger	4 50
99		Unknown	1 50
100		R Robison	12 00
242	86	James sutler	3 60
50		william Ackert	74
25		Capt Ossman	60
15		Mar Daugherty	30
50		Mary Carrican	1 40
70		John Baker	1 20
200		Capt Ossman	3 00
143	11	william Ackert	2 24
151	07	do	2 40
111	42	Marg Daugherty	1 80
198	05	Edward Jarvis	3 00
50		william Hahn	1 25
69	39	Jesse Evans	1 04
30		Amos wickersham	60
48	76	James sutler	74
92	22	Wm Ackert	1 64
211	"	Capt Ossman	3 42
115	13	Margaret Daugherty	2 02
219	30	Margaret James	3 62
274	155	Edward James	3 48
179	110	Eliz Daugherty	2 92
100	39	Jesse Evans	1 64
211	62	Peter Hahn	3 42
4	22	Amos Wisckersham	12
124	158	william Gilbert	2 14
90	84	Jno Mercer	1 48
"	94	Robt Asken	" "
86	40	Job Packer	" "
89	"	James Packer Jr	1 48
59	"	David Johnston	90
327	160	william Mansel	4 94
327	100	David Mercer	" "
337	154	Robt & Jno Baker	5 02
143	112	Richard Robinson	2 24
119	120	of Ruth Brooks	3 44
22	47	Elizabeth Hahn	34
65	40	wm Hahn	96
382	138	David sutler	6 28
484	136	wm Miller	6 30

Worth township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
91	53	Jacob Kuhnes	12 77
180	40	Joseph Kuhnes	25 38
119	83	Abram Kuhnes	11 17
247	150	George Kuhnes	34 80
390	40	Mathias Kuhnes	55 78
370		George Lawman	36 94
6		John singer	1 11
345		John Kuhnes	34 15
12		John Ross	10 62
106		Henry Clymer	5 29
274		samuel Miles	27 11
237		Daniel wister	26 02
25		william wister	3 50
256		wm shippen Jr	22 32
30		Rolland Richards	3 90
433	153	James Hawthorne	26 76
21		John Mifflin	3 52
129		Thomas swanwick	10 66
300		Thom Hawthorne	19 95
330		Jasper Mayan	26 74
20		John wister	3 61
59		Unknown	3 90

JAS. F. WEAVER,
Treasurer.

Treasurer's office, Bellefonte, April 4.

On Marriage.

Essays for Young Men, on GREAT SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES which interfere with Marriage, and ruin the happiness of thousands,—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge.

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Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Syrup, Dried Fruit, Canned Fruit, Hams, Dried Beef, Salt, Pickles, Butter, Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, and everything usualy kept in a well regulated first class Grocery Store

mar8.6m RUHL & GAULT.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor.
Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points north, south, east and west.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY May 3., 1872.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week: by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

Joseph Cantner and D. W. Zeigler, of Millheim, have obtanied a patent for a fly-net.

Buffalo mountain in Union county smoked last week.

So the Lycoming Standard tells us, perhaps our neighbor might inform us too, whether that mountain don't also "chaw."

Mr. George W. Raber, a subscriber to the Reporter in Miles twp., has the champion buck lamb in that section, and can beat any Hartranft lamb that any radical can trot out. When four weeks old, its weight was 34 lbs., measuring in length from tip of nose to end of tail 3 feet and 4 inches, 2 feet around the body, and height 20 inches.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occured in the family of Mr. John Goheen, of Potter township, in the fore part of last week, which may prove fatal to one of their children, aged about two years. It appears Mrs. Goheen was engaged in boiling soap, and the kettle of boiling matter being ready to set away, Mrs. Goheen called her husband, who had the child in his arms, to assist in lifting the kettle from the fire, and as it was set aside, the child unperceived to its parents, approached, and fell headforemost into the kettle. As may be imagined, the little innocent one was terribly scalded, in face, eyes, hands &c., and its surviving is doubtful.

KILLED.—A man by name of Bickel, near Zion, was run over by the cars, and killed, on last Thursday, at the crossing, near Thoma's mill, Bellefonte. Mr. Bickel had a team, and his horses took fright at an approaching locomotive, and started to run in the direction leading over the crossing. Mr. Bickel, unfortunately, checked his horses somewhat, just as they got upon the railroad, and about the time the engine reached the spot. The result may be imagined. The wagon was struck and entirely demolished. the locomotive passed over Mr. Bickel killing him instantly. The horses were knocked away a distance and were somewhat bruised.

It is said that if the unfortunate man had failed to check his horses, the team would have cleared the track, in its flight, without coming in contact with the engine. Mr. Bickel leaves a family to mourn his untimely death.

Our people are constantly in want of Hardware—builders want it, mechanics want it, families want is—now we simply wish to say that I. I. Harris in the Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, have an assortment of hard ware to suit all wants. They have one of the most extensive hardware establishments outside the cities, where you can buy, at the lowest prices, any article belonging to that line of business as they always keep up their stock. Their immense trade is proof that it has been built up by fair-dealing, and taking strict care to supply the best in the hardware line.

The grain fields, in this valley, do not look very promising, the severity of the winter had a damaging effect, and it will require the most favorable weather from this on to harvest if farmers are to realize any thing like a crop.

Wonderful what people can do in these days—we took out a policy for insurance against accidents for one year, and never got hurt in all that time. Who says you cant be insured against accidents.

Mr. Mich. F. Hess, formerly from the lower end of our valley, writes us from Effingham county, Illinois, that their wheat crop looks excellent, oats is all sowed and up and some corn ground plowed.

The wheat crop in this county may be small, but there is a prospect of its being balanced by a large crop of candidates for sheriff; only a little difficulty comes in, where the latter harvest was promised last fall to half dozen different individuals, by one person alone.

Ahead With the Railroad.

Now that every thing needed to complete the L. C. & S. C. R. R., has been secured, we call upon the President, Hon. Geo. F. Miller, that laying aside all other matters, he now devote all his time and energies, or at least so much of them as may be required, to push forward the completion of our railroad at railroad speed.

Mr. Miller, has been a warm and steadfast friend of the road all along, but we think he has been a little slow in pushing it on. There may have been good and sufficient reasons for this, and we do not wish to find fault with him, just now for it. But now, that every thing is in the best possible shape, and as the road is destined to be completed, our people ask that it be taken hold of with energy and vigor, and the road be put in running order at the earliest possible moment. Pennsvalley is impatient to see the cars run over her fertile soil, and if Mr. Miller wants the plaudits of our people, and wishes to have future babies named after him, let him take the advice of the Reporter, and for the next nine months lay aside all law-business, and make the early completion of our railroad his aim.

There is no excuse for the work lagging any longer—two millions of money are ready, and as it is "money that makes the mare go," so let Mr. Miller show how money can make the cars go.

Now, Mr. Miller, let some other attorney attend to collecting that little account of two-hundred dollars, and hurry up the railroad and all will join in "hoorahing" for you.

"On with the railroad," is in the mouth of every friend of the road. Advertise the letting today, award the contract to-morrow, bind the contractors to have grading completed by day-after-to-morrow, have your ballasting and ties ready for next day, spike down the rails on the fourth, and let the cars whistle through our valley on the fifth. That's the way we wish it done—that's the way it can be done—money will do it, and you have two millions at your disposal. Now, President Miller, start in, and don't blow down breakes, or let the speed slacken in the least bit, until the thing is accomplished.

DEDICATION.—The Lord willing, the new church, in Tylersville, Clinton county, will be dedicated to the service of God, May 19th. Preachers and friends are invited to attend. E. STAMBACH, Pastor.

Also, on the 2nd of June, the new church near Abr. Rockey's old homestead, about 4 miles north-west of Logansville, will be dedicated. E. S.

AMERICAN BON-TON FERROTYPE COMPANY, now located for one week only at Centre Hall. Four pictures for 25 cents!! And come at once.

LARGE DUCK EGG.—Mr. David Ertel, of Penns Creek, Penn twp., has a duck egg which measures 6 by 9 inches in circumference. Our informant says it is a democratic egg, laid in favor of the fall election, and would like to hear of a larger one.

Among the astonishing modern developments in the industrial sphere, none are more remarkable than sewing machine business. Comparatively a few years since its first introduction, it has already assumed immense proportions. From returns made under the licenses granted, it appears that for the year 1871, the sales of the Singer Company alone amounted to 181,260 machines.

It is noticeable that while the Singer is one of the oldest, its sales lead the list of all the others for the past year, in the aggreate returns, as also in the recent report of the Special Relief Committee of Chicago, where every applicant designated the kind of machine desired, and where of 2,944 which the Committe had provided, 2,427 were Singer machines! One indication of the prosperity of the Singer Company is the recent opening, at No. 34 Union Square, corner of 16th Street, of a new building of fine proportions and splendid finish, for their city salesrooms and offices. It is one of the finest buildings, as it is one of the most eligible business sites in the city.

The extent and prosperity of the sewing machine business extends doubtless to-day far beyond the bounds of the most sanguine expectations of its original projectors. And the end is not yet.—*New York National Standard.*

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

SEWING MACHINE SALES FOR 1871.

Singer	181,260.
American	20,121.
Domestic	10,397.

The Singer is ahead and is the best, and why? Because it was the best in the begining, always gave satisfaction, and is the simplest and easiest running.

VESUVIUS.

Grand and Terrible.

A despatch received from Naples on 26th, and read by Minister Lanza in the Italian Chamber of Deputies brings terrible news of the effects of the eruption of Vesuvius. Flames are said to have burst from the earth under the feet of the inhabitants, and two hundred persons have been burned by the lava. The town of Torre del Greco, on the southwest foot of Vesuvius, is threatened with the fate of Pompeii. The people are flying from their homes in all directions, and the authorities are making temporary provision for them—no light duty, as the town of Terre del Greco alone contained some 13,000 inhabitants. A telegram from London announces the prevalence of rumors that sixty tourists, who had approached too near the volcano, had been killed and wounded. The Bay of Naples is covered with spectators and the scene beggars description. It is worthy of remark that Torre del Greco is built of the lava which buried the greater part of the previous town in the eruption of June, 1794.

Naples, April 26.—Evening—A fresh crater opened in Vesuvius today. Ashes and lava threatened the villages on the mountain and the inhabitants are removing their household goods. Thousands are encamped in the fields. The ministers have been summoned from Rome, and are comming to make provision for the houseless people. The bay is covered with boats filled with spectators. The scene is grand and terrible beyond description. The flames at times shoot up to a great height, and masses of Rock are ejected with earth quake shocks which are distinctly felt in this city.

Still Vomiting Violently.

Madrid, April 27.—At a session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day Singnor Sella, Minister of Finance, read a dispatch from prime Minister Lauza, who proceeded to Naples last night, rectifying the estimates of the killed given in the dispatch read yesterday. The telegram from Lauza stated that only twelve persons had thus far been killed and twelve injured by the running lava. The village of San Sebastino Massa-Dissoma had been almost entirely destroyed, but the inhabitants succeeded in getting away safely. The lava was now advancing towards the villages of Pontecelli, Circoia, Saint George and Portici, which have been abandoned by the inhabitants. The people living in the towns of Torre del Greco, Ricino and Boicotreare had also fled from their homes and these places were threatened with destruction. The homeless persons had been provided with temporary shelter. Yesterday the lava advanced at the rate of one kilometre per hour. Today its pace slackened. While there have been numbers of heavy explosions in the interior of the volcano today, there has been no trembling of the earth.

The Chamber of Deputies has authorized the Government to take the neccessary measures to provide for the comfort of the people, who have been so suddenly deprived of their homes.

NAPLES, April 29.-The view of Vesuvius from the city now is the grandest that has been witnessed since 1631. Many persons have taken advantage of the panic among the people of the towns threatened by destruction to take whatever goods they could find.

The Government has been compelled to order troops to those places, to prevent the stealing of abandoned property. In this city the Bourse is closed and business is entirely suspended. The people use umbrellas to protect them from the falling ashes. Rain is badly wanted, else the crops will be destroyed. The worst is now believed over, and the anxiety of the people considerably lessened.

Spain.

Government Accounts of the Rising.

MADRID, April 29.— Fifteen hundred Carlists are in arms, and many skirmishes have taken place.

The city insurrection is spreading enormously and troops are demanded everywhere.

Women, it seems, have invaded the Federal departments in much larger force than is generally imagined. Upwards of 3,000 of them are now employed at Washington as clerks, printers, librarians, copyists, and the like.

Many of our soundest lawyers do not hesitate to declare that the local option act is unconstitutional, and that it will be so decided by our higher, if not by our municipal courts,

Well then suppose the Legislature like the last, will be composed of a majority of Radicals and it passes a prohibitory law, what then are you going to do about it?

Wool gathering—Fights between negroes.

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

Startling News From Berlin.

Bismarck's Ultimatom to Thiers—Danger of a Renewal of the War—Present Strength of the French Army

The London correspondent of the World has the following:

At a late hour last night I received from your correspondent at Berlin information of the gravest importance, which had been communicated to him by the highest authority. Not to keep you in suspense, I say at once that this information is imminent danger of an almost immediate renewal of the war between Germany and France. This seems incredible, but the German emperor and the German chancellor both believe that the danger, that is, of their being compelled in self defense to again commence hostilities.

They have known from the first that the war must be fought over again sooner or later; but they now fear that they must commence it much sooner than they either expected or wished. I suppose that the full text of the speech of M. Theirs to the French assembly, delivered before its adjournment twelve days ago, has by this time reached you, and that you have remarked its menacing and prophetic tone. Upon the minds of William and Bismarck, this speech has had a grave effect, but it has only confirmed the fears which they have entertained for some weeks past, based on the daily reports of their own agents in France. I am able to say, on the authority already referred to, that so grave is the situation now considered by Bismarck and his master that "unless a satisfactory reply is returned by M. Theirs to a secret message sent him yesterday, and this reply be also followed by certain acts to prove its sincerity, the German government will proceed to take steps which must at once lead to war." Will M. Theirs make the desired reply? Doubtless; with him words are cheap. But will he do the acts as well as speak the words required? That I doubt; but no one can tell. France has been preparing for her revenge. There has been no attempt to conceal this—the purpose has been avowed by every Frenchman from Theirs down to the tide-waiters. It is now known that the emperor, when he commenced the war in1870,although he had an army on paper of 900,000 men,realy had only 250,000 in the field. To-day it is known—not from French sources, but by the reports of the German agents in France, received at Berlin, that Theirs has actually 485,000 men under arms, ready to move to-morrow, excellently drilled, and toughened by the life in huts and in the field to which they have been subjected. So well known is this in Berlin, and so well does M. Theirs know that it is known in Berlin, that he thinks it no longer worth while to keep up the affectation of concealing it. He dismissed the assembly with a message for their constituents. Tell them, said he, in effect, that all is nearly ready for our revenge, and all that remains to be done is for them to submit cheerfully to the heavy taxation necessary.

GERMANY, WOUNDS have ceased to bleed, but they are yet heated, and the popular discontent would be great if she were now again summoned to another struggle with the foe which she thought she had effectually crushed. France still owes her six hundred miilions of dollars on the war indemnity, and she holds security for this sum, six of the eastern departments of France, with about 40,000 men. If M. Theirs should make up his mind that the time had arrived, it is in his power to throw against this force, with suddenness, an army of 150,000 men.

[Pittsburg Chronicle.]

There are hundreds of men who will cordially support Ulysses Mercur for Supreme Judge and yet scratch Hartranft.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

It is useless to ignore the fact that there is intense hostility to Hartranft's nomination, considered by itself.

[Mauch Chunk Coal Gazette.]

If the ticket nominated on Wednesday is to be elected next fall there will have to be plenty of hard work done.

[Lancaster Enterprise.]

We await developments, believing that some radical change in the present situation is the only way to prevent an improper nomination from resulting in a disastrous defeat, which the party can least afford upon the very threshold of a Presidential election.

The Connersville (Ind.) Times tells of an old railspliter in that county who put a quietns upon a young man who chafed him about his bald head, in these words:

'Young man, when my head gets as soft at yours, I can raise hair to sell.'

Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine for May, just received, contains among its many good things a deeply interesting chapter from "Three Years in a Man-Trap," by the author of "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," now attracting so much attention as one of the most powerful and aggressive temperance stories ever written. Terms $2 a year. T. S Arthur & Son, Philadelphia.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR FOR MAY is unusually rich in its pictorial department; and as pure, good, and attractive as ever in the mental food it offers to the little ones. Published by T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia, at $1.25 a year.

HOME AND HEALTH.-The April number of this valuable and spicy family journal is received. The May number is to be greatly enlarged, and will be under the editorial management of Rev. Geo. G. Lyon, a gentleman of rare acquirements. In every number there will be the most entertaining and instructive reading for parents and adults, the choicest stories and anicdotes for young people and children, wit and humor for old and young, valuable information on plants, fruits and flowers, useful hints on housekeeping and cooking, &c. and a full summary of current events transpiting in the world, together with the most varied and elaborate articles on hygiene and medicine, on the care and food of infants only $1.50 per annum. Address: Home Publishing House, 52 Fourth Avenue, New York.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence ot the bride's parents, on 16th ult., by the Rev. J. W. Leckie, Mr. Thomas H. M,Coy, to Miss Mary R. Kelley, both of Potters Mills.

At the M. E. Parsonage, Apr. 25th, by the Rev. J. W. Leckie, Mr. Charles F. Harshberger, to Miss Anna Myers, both of Hublersburg.

ADMINISTRATOR S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Zettle, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons, knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.
FREDERIGK ZETTLE,
may3.6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.--Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Jameson, late of Gregg twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons, knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.
JOHN COLDRON,
may3.6t. Administrator.

Game and Fish.

The following is a synopsis of the game and fish laws of the State, which it will be well for persons interested to preserve for reference:

Deer.—It shall not be lawful for any person to kill, hunt or take by any device, means or contrivance whatever, sell or expose for sale, have unlawfully in his possession, or worry or hunt with hound or dogs, any deer or fawn between the 31st day of December, in any year, and the 1st day of September, in any year; *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall apply to tame deer or those kept in parks

Any persons violating the foregoing provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall likewise be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Pheasants, Partridges Turkeys, &c.—No person shall kill or have unlawfully in his possession or expose for sale, any ruffed grouse or pheasant, between the 20th day of December and the 1st day of August, or any quail or Virginia partridge between the 12th day of December and the 1st day of October, or any wild turkey, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of October, or any fox squirrel or gray squirrel, or rabbit, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of August, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird or squirrel so skilled unlawfully and in possession, or exposed for sale.

Woodcock.—No person shall kill, capture take or have in his or her possession, any woodcock between the 15th day of November and the 4th of July, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed or had in his possession or exposed for sale.

Insectiverous Birds.—No person shall at any time, kill, trap or expose for sale or have in his possession after the same is killed, any night hawk, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, bobolink, robin, or starkling or any other insectiverous bird, nor destroy or rob the nest of any wild birds whatever, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, trapped or exposed for sale, and for each nest so destroyed or robbed.

Hunting on Sunday.—There shall be no shooting of birds, hunting or trapping on the first day of the week, called Sunday, and any person offending against the provision of this act, shall, on conviction, forfeit, and pay a sum not exceeding twenty-five nor less than five dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail where the offence was committed, not less than ten days nor more than twenty-five days for each offence.

Trapping Birds.—No person shall at any time feed, bait or build blinds for the purpose of killing or to trap or snare any wild turkey, ruffed grouse or pheasant, quail or Virginia partridge or woodcock, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so taken, trapped or snared: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent individuals or associations for the protection, preservation and propagation of game from gathering alive by net or traps, quails or Virginia partridges, for the sole purpose of preserving them alive over winter, from the fifteenth day of November to the first day of January, and for no other purpose whatever.

Black Bass.—It shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch or kill, by any means or device whatsoever, any black bass in the Delaware or Susquehanna rivers, or any of their tributaries, until the first day of August, A. D. 1872: *Provided*, That the accidental taking of black bass shall not be construed as a violation of this act if the same shall be immediately returned alive into the said rivers and tributaries. The fact of any persons having such black bass in their possession shall be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of their having been taken from said rivers or tributaries in violation of this act. Any person violating the above provisions of this act shall upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, pay a fine of five dollars for each and every fish so taken or had in possession, without being able to prove that they were not taken from the said rivers or streams, and in default of the payment of such fine to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a term of ten days.

Pike.—The species commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, pike, perch and jack salmon, shall henceforth not be taken in any of the streams meant to be included in this act during their spawning time, this is to say between the first day of February and first day of June in any year; and the mode of proof of such taking and the penalty for the same shall be the same as in the case of black bass.

Trout.—No persons shall at any time, with intent so to do, catch any speckled brook trout or any speckled river trout, with any device, save only with a hook and line; and no person shall catch any such trout, or have any such trout in possession, save only during months of April, May, June, and the first fifteen days of August, under a penalty of five dollars for each trout so caught or had in his possession; but this section shall not prevent any persons or corporation from catching trout in winter owned by them, or upon their premises, to stock other waters in any maner or at any time.

Drugging Fish.—No persons shall place in any fresh water stream, lake or pond, without the consent of the owner, any lime or other deleterious substance with the intent to injure fish, or any drug or medicated bait with intent thereby to poison or catch fish, nor place in a pond or lake stocked and inhabited by trout or black bass any drug or other deleterious substance, with intent to destroy such trout or bass, nor place in any fresh water, pond or stream stocked with brook trout, any pike, pickerel, black bass or red bass, or other pisciverous fish (salmon excepted), without the consent of the owner of the land upon which the pond or stream is situated. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall in addition thereto, and in addition to any damage he may have done, be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Fishing with Seines.—It shall not be lawful for any person to fish with seines in the waters of the Raystown branch of the Juniata river and its tributaries, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

Fish Baskets.—The sheriff of the county is authorized and required to declare fish baskets and brush nets common nuisances in the rivers of Susquehanna and Juniata and their tributaries, and on failure of the owners to remove them the sheriff shall destroy or remove them himself.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.

New Firm—New Enterprse.
DEININGER & MUSSER,
(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)

We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

They have on hand, and will make to order,
MONUMENTS,
CANCHES,
TOMBS &
HEADSTONES,
of any possible design, and price.
We use the best grades of marble—
WALIAM,
CARARA,
AMERICAN STATUARY,
RUTLAND &c.,
and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference."
Shop, east of Bridge, Millheim.
apr26.1y.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, hereby notifies all persons who know themselves indebted to him by note or otherwise, to make settlement on or before the 10th day of May. He has borne patiently with many, and would still, but business arrangements make it necessary that all pay up by that time.
apr19.3t. PETER KERLIN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a choice property for sale, consisting of a new two story frame house, new stable, and other outbuildings. The lot is a fine one, lying on Main street, Centre Hall, and has a variety of choice fruit trees upon it. For further information apply to
19ap3m M. RICHARD, Ag't.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS. —*Gentlemen*: In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of May 8th, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next, at 1 o'clock p. m., and select *viva voce* by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county Superintendent for three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg as required by law. R. M. MAGEE,
apr 19.3t. County Superintendent.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKER
For sale by
apr.29tf. WM. J. M'MANIGAL.

Beautiful Tolet Setts,
Chamber Pails, &c.,
For sale by
apr26.tf. WM. J. M'MANIGAL.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Spangler, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by C. D. Keller.
White Wheat $1,50, Red 145....Rye 75......Corn 60 ....Oats 40.......Barley 60. 70......Cloverseed 5,00 ......Potatoes 45, Lard per pound 9.......Pork per pound 09 Butter 25.......Eggs 20. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8.......Bacon 9 ......Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS
White wheat 1,65....Red wheat 1,45....Rye 75......Corn 60......Oats 40......Barley 65...... Cloverseed 4,00......Timothyseed, 350........ Salt 2 50 per sack,.................... Bacon 10c......Ham 16......Butter 20... Eggs 15......Plaster 9 50

USE
PAIN CURE OIL
"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"
FOR
Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.
BUY IT! TRY IT!
For Fever and Ague, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED,
And we challenge the World to produce its equal.
Used Externally and Internally for
MAN AND BEAST.
Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE.
It is not a strong ammonia preparation, but a soothing compound, made from Pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS, Reading, Pa.

New Clothing Store

A. STERNBERG,
engaged to manage for I. L. Reizenstein, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.
HATS, CAPS
and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.

Gent's Furnishing Goods
all directly from their own manufactory. Also,
Jewelry, Watches, &c.
They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap5tf.

A. SUSSMAN
LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.
in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of
WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.
Kips and CalfSkins,
French and City Finish.
STRING LEATHER, SHOE-FINDINGS OF FVERY DESCRIPTION.
Raw Hides
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Trunks and Valises
OF ALL KINDS.
RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.
Clover and Timothy Seed
always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.
Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.
Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer. ap5.tf.

The Champion of the World.
The new Improved American Button-Hole Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machine—The greatest machine of the Age!
Simplicity, Durability & Cheapness Combined.

This machine being the litest, has many improvements over all other, in a word, it is a perfect machine which is acknowledged by the best judges andagents of all other machines.

The following reasons are given why this is the best family machine to purchase:

1. Because it will do everything that any machine can do; hemming from the finest to the coarsest material, hemming, felling, cording, braiding, binding, gathering, and sewing on at the same time, ruffling, quilting, &c., better than any other machine.
2. Because the tensions are more easily adjusted than any other machine.
3. Because it can work a beautiful button-hole, making as fine a felling as by hand.
4. Because it will embroider over the edge, and making a neat and beautiful border on any garment.
5. Because it will work a beautiful eye-let hole.
6. Because it can do over-hand seaming, by which sheets, pillow cases, and the like, are sewed over and over.
7. Because you can quickly raise or lower the feed to adapt it to thick cloth.
8. Because you have a short, deep bobbin, by which the thread is constantly drawn from the centre, making the tension even and does not break the thread.
9. Because the presser-foot turns back, so the cloth can be easily removed after being sewed.
10. Because the best of mechanics pronounce it the best finished, and made on better principles than any machine manufactured. It has no springs to break; nothing to get out of order.
11. Because it is two machines in one—a button hole working and a sewing machine combined.
12. Because no other machine can accomplish the kind of sewing stated in No. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Remember, it is to last a lifetime, therefore one is wanted that will do the most work, and do it the best. This machine can do several kinds of sewing not done on any other machine; besides doing every kind that all others can do. The American or Plain Sewing Machine does all that is done by the combination except button-hole and overseaming.

The American does not rely upon "antiquity of invention" nor upon reputation won when Sewing by machinery was in its infancy; but the fact that it embodies substantial improvements upon the many old machines in market, and has decided advantages over all other machines.

Call on A. L. Bartges, Madisonburg, who is the authorized agent for Centre county. Also keeps the best Sewing Machine thread, needles, and repairs all kinds of sewing machines, clocks, watches, music boxes &c. I will thoroughly canvass the section belonging to me, and I shall be very much pleased to sell every person a machine, on easy terms; give it a trial before purchasing any other—it has no equal. Parties wishing the machine, will please address the undersigned. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to.
A. L. BARTGES,
Agent for Centre County.
MADISONBURG, PA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
C. D. KELLER,
BISHOP STREET BELLEFONTE, PENNA,
is now prepared, at the Old Stand on Bishop Street, to sell
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Carpets,
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, &C., &C,
at greatly reduced prices. He is also prepared to purchase
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN!
FOR WHICH HE WILL PAY THE
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!
CASH PURCHASERS WILL FIND SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS THERE.
apr.19tf. C. D. KELLER

THE KEYSTONE
LIGHTNING ROD CO.
Are the Sole Proprietors of the
Celebrated T. T. Kinsey Patent
Copper Lightning Rod.
Also manufacturers of
COPPER CABLE, RODS AND WEATHER VANES
Of every Decription and of the most approved Style.
All orders for putting up Rods and Vanes will receive prompt attention if given to
GEISS & COMPANY,
Agents for Centre County
CENTRE HALL, PA. apr12tf.

LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.
A lot of land, lying in Gregg township, on the banks of Penns creek, between Penn Hall and Spring Mills, is offered at private sale. It adjoins lands of Geo. Buchanan and L. B. M'Intire, containing
24 ACRES
more or less. About 8 acres consist of first class white pine timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation—5 acres are meadow.
For further particulars apply to
C. H HENNICK,
13oct.tf Gregg twp.

I. Guggenheimer.
NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of
SPLENDID NEW GOODS,
embracing
READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in
LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

Something NEW in Bellefonte!
GOODS SOLD
LOW
For Cash Only!!
BURNSIDE & THOMAS
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Jobbers & Commission Merchants.
Remember—Goods Sold Low for Cash Only.
No Books Kept.
mar29tf

COAL,
LIME,
and POWDER!
COAL.—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.
LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.
POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.
Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.
nov4 SHORTLIDGE & CO

ZELLER & JARRETT
dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS
also all the
STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.
A very large assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY Goods Soaps, &c., &c.,
The finest quality of RAZOR STEEL, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS and RAZORS.
WALL PAPER IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRESCRIPTIONS, compounded by competent druggists at all hours, day or night.
Night customers pull night bell,
ZELLER & JARRETT,
Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Pa.
jun18 1

WAR! WAR!
On High Prices.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
H. R. SMITH,
of Potters Mills.
NEW GOODS!
We would most respectfully infrom his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.
NEW GOODS!
He has just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at such figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. His stock of
GROCERIES
consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisions, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of
DRYGOODS
is large and varied, and we will just say can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.
READYMADECLOTHING
a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., oct28.1y.



Graham & Son,
Boot & Shoe Makers
Next door to D C Keller's Store Bellefonte.
We manufacture to order.
Our work is neat and durable.
Our prices are very moderate.
We warrant to give satisfaction.
We have the LARGEST and BEST stock of Ladie's and Children's shoes in town.
We are receiving goods every week.
We wish an examination of our goods.
The Pennsvalley trade is especially invited to call and see our stock, we think we can please all who call as to styles, quality, and prices. We study to render satisfaction, and although we have had an extended trade for years, we have never given a customer cause to complain.
sept15.tf.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
Allegheney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.
The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte on business or pleasure.
An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

Still Ahead!
Philips & Glasgow's
CHEAP CASH STORE
Their goods are marked down to Cash Prices, and they
SELL CHEAP.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.
A general assortment of goods kept.
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, DRYGOODS, QUEENSWARE GROCERIES, WILLOWWARE, CONFECTIONARIES, DRUGS.
A full assortment of Ladie's styles just received from the city, and for sale cheap.
So don't forget, that Pole Cat City is the place where you can buy cheap for Cash. apr.19 tf.

Railroad O. K.
NEW GOODS.
Herlacher & Cronmiller,
CENTRE HALL, PA
Have just received,
Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and willow ware Iron, Salt, Fish and in fact, a magnificent assortment of everything and now offered at prices lower than the lowest.
Dress Goods
A most beautiful variety, consisting of all the novelties of the season, white goods, embroideries, hoop skirts, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
All we ask that you will
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK
ALL KINDS OF HARNESS,
silver plated and Yankee Harness double and single, bridles and halters. apr 1

CENTRE HALL
FOUNDRY
and
Machine Shops.
Van Pelt & Co.
The undersigned, having leased the above establishment, announce to the public that the same will be carried on in all its various branches, as a
FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP, and Manufactory, of Agricultural Implements,
They are prepared to fill, upon shortest notice, all orders for
Horse Powers
Threshing Machines
Hay Rakes,
PLOWS and Plow Castings
of every description, all kinds of Castings made and fitted up for
Mills, Forges, Furnaces,
Factories, &c.
Also, everything in the line of
SHAFTINGS,
PULLIES
HANGERS,
in Iron or Brass.
We employ the best Patternmakers.
Our Patterns are new and of the latest improved plans.
Also manufacture the unrivalled
ROUGH & READY
Corn Planter,
which is the best now made.
All orders by mail promptly attended to 1dec71tf

CENTRAL HOTEL. Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg, Pa John Showers, Proprietor.
Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.
H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.
jun23.1y

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S
BELLEFONTE, PA.
GEORGE O'BRYAN,
Dealer in
FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
SOFAS, LOUNGES,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.
Particular Attention to Ordered Work.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
UNDERTAKING,
In All Its Branches,
METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,
Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!
At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of
Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.
PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.
He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.
TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE
The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of
STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.
All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.
All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

JOHN C. MOTZ & CO.
BANKERS.
MILLHEIM, CENTRE CO., PA.
Receive Deposits and allow interest.
Discount Notes.
Make Collections.
Issue Eastern Exchange.
And a general Banking Business done.
JOHN C. MOTZ,
A WALTER, PRESIDENT.
Cashier. mar22tf.

J. B. ETTELE'S;
WHOLESALE WINE & LIQUOR STORE
Bishop street, Bellefonte, in the Stone building formerly occupied by the Keystone Bakery.
Takes pleasure in informing the public that he keeps constantly on hand a supply of choice Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
All Barrels, Kegs and Casks warranted to contain the quantity represented.
The attention of practicing physicians is called to his stock of
PURE LIQUORS,
suitable for medical purposes. Bottles, jugs, and demijohns constantly on hand. He has the ONLY PURE NECTAR WHISKY in town.
All liquors are warranted to give satisfaction. Liquors will be sold by the quart, barrel, or tierce. He has a large lot or
BOTTLED LIQUORS
Of the finest grades on hand.
Confident that he can please customers he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage my14tf

MUSIC!
Wherever the NE PLUS ULTRA Glee-Book has been introduced, it has been pronounced superior to all other works of its kind. It is the largest, latest, finest, and only collection of new Glees and Quartets, nearly all of which have Piano Accompaniments, *ad lib.*
Sample Copies mailed, post-paid, or $1,50.
J. L. Peters,
599 Broadway, New York.

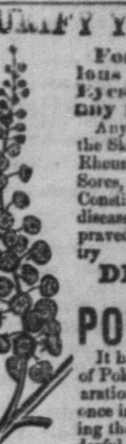
MUSIC!
Every No. of PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY contains four or five Piano Songs, four or five Instrumental Pieces, besides Vocal Duets, Quartets, and four-hand pieces—in fact, we guarantee every yearly subscriber at least $50 worth of choice new Music. We offer four yearly copies for $9.
Sample Copies mailed for 30c., Five Back Nos. for $1.
J. L. Peters,
599 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar.
10 YEARS
—OF A—
Public Test
Has proved
DR. CROOK'S
WINE OF TAR



To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.
It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.
Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all.
Asthma and Bronchitis.
Has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.
For pains in Breast, Side or Back, Gravel or Kidney Disease, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.
It is also a superior Tonic, Restores the Appetite, Strengthens the System, Restores the Weak and Debilitated, Causes the Food to Digest, Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.
TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

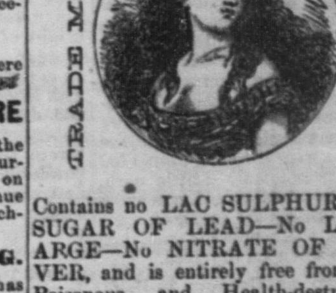


For Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form.
Any disease or eruption of the Skin, disease of the Liver, Rheumatism, Pimples, Old Sores, Ulcers, Broken-down Constitutions, Syphilis, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood try
DR. CROOK'S
SYRUP OF
POKE ROOT.
It has the medicinal property of Poke combined with a preparation of Iron which goes at once into the blood, performing the most rapid and wonderful cures.
Ask your Druggist for Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root—take it and be healed.

CENTRE HALL
Coach Manufactory.
Levi Murray,
at his establishment at Centre Hall, Pa keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates a large stock of
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN and FANCY,
and vehicles of every description made to order, and Warranted, to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. apr28ly.

BUTTS HOUSE
BELLEFONTE, PA.
J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.
Has first class accommodation; charges reasonable. 19apr, tf.

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Under the Waves.

In his cheeks my brave love bore roses;
Life-warm the grasp of his hand,
The warmth that a true heart discloses,
And true hearts understand.

How then should I think of my lover,
And how of his dear face speak,
If not with the smiles dancing over,
The roses set in his cheek?

Still red in his checks are the roses
'Mid the sea-winds roughly blown;
Still my hand in his hand reposes,
While the hot tears fall—my own!

So, how should I dream of my lover,
Nor dream of his love and truth?
And how should my fancy discover
A vision of Death in youth?

And yet, fool, oh, fool! my brave lover
Is lying the waves below;
And their weight sweeps cruelly over
The red roses turned to snow!

Farm, Garden and Household.

CLOVER SEED can be sown on the snow, or when the ground is frozen hard enough on the surface to make good walking. But if the wheat is to be harrowed, it is necessary to defer sowing clover and grass seed until the land is dry. Harrow first, then sow the seed, and, if necessary, roll afterward.

ADVANTAGES OF UNDERDRAINING.—The Massachusetts Ploughman says:—"One important advantage of the underdrain is that it is at work when the top of the ground is frozen, when, of course, a surface or open drain is inactive; thus making the subsoil so dry and porous that when the frost comes out of the water it drops through at once and leaves the ground dry.

BAKED INDIA PUDDING.—Take two quarts of sweet milk, and boil one quart, and while boiling stir in as much fine Indian meal as will make a very stiff batter; add a teaspoonful of salt, and make very sweet with molasses. Butter a pan, and pour the remaining quart of cold milk over it. Cut little bits of butter and put on the top, and bake two hours in a moderate oven.

VERMICELLI SOUP.—Put three pounds of any kind of fresh meat, except pork, in a gallon of cold water, cover close and boil gently until the meat is tender; throw in a head of celery, and half an hour afterward take it from the fire, strain it, and return it to the pot; season with salt and pepper; add vermicelli, which has been scalded in boiling water, in the proportion of two ounces to a quart of soup; boil ten minutes.

A correspondent, speaking of the difficulty of swine driving, says it is as easy as whistling after you know how, to wit: To the end of a stout cord, tie an ear of corn; drop it in front of the pig, to within five or six inches of his nose, and commence walking away slowly in the direction you wish him to propel. If his pigship shows evidence of blighted hopes or abberration of mind by the singular conduct of the corn, persuade him it is all right by letting him have a brief nibble at it, and then resume your line of march. In this way, the most obdurate pig may be decoyed any reasonable distance.

PLASTER ON POTATOES.—Mr. A. D. Compton of Hawley, Penn., in his Essay on the Cultivation of the Potato, which received the $100 prize awarded by Mr. Well of the "American Agriculturist," Mr. Fuller of *Hearth and Home*, and Dr. Hexamer, speaks as follows of the beneficial effects of Plaster: Astonishing results are obtained from plaster, by dusting the vines with it as soon as they are through the soil; again immediately after the last plowing and hoeing; and at intervals through the whole growing season. The first application may be light, the second heavier, and after that more bountiful, say two hundred pounds to the acre. The action of plaster is not easily explained, but the results are undoubtedly beneficial, particularly in seasons of extreme drought. It renders plants less palatable to insects, and appears to be fatal to many of the fungi family. The vines retain a bright, lively green color, and the tubers continue swelling until growth is stopped by the frost; besides, potatoes thus grown are so sound and free from disease as to be easily kept for the spring market, without loss by rot. Mr. Compton has seen a field, all planted with the same variety, at the same time, on one-half of which, that had received no plaster, the yield was but sixty bushels per acre and many rotten; while the other half, to which plaster had been applied in the manner above described, yielded three hundred and sixty bushels per acre, and not an unsound one among them.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

FEEDING GRAIN TO SHEEP.—A farmer asked whether oats were good for them. F. D. Curtis said there was no better feed for sheep than oats; by beginning moderately, a quart a day would do no harm, but a great deal of good. Wheat-bran mixed with the oats makes a very useful change of feed, as also oil-cake meal. Mr. Wolf, from the Rocky Mountains, said what he knew about sheep was that rye was the best grain to feed them with. If he had rye for his sheep he would engage to bring them out fit for the butcher in the Spring with no additional feed but wheat straw. A farmer from Pennsylvania said in his State rye and buckwheat were the chief grains fed to sheep, and occasionally a little corn, with wheat bran or oats mixed, was given for a change. Sheep did better on a variety of feed; their appetite was thus better kept up when on dry feed.

SHOULD SEED BE CHANGED?—H. C. Dickinson, Pa., inquired whether it was necessary to procure a change of seed on a farm to improve the crops. F. D. Curtis said not at all; good soil will make good crops, and seed will not deteriorate. H. Stewart differed with Mr. Curtis. There was an influence exerted by the climate. California wheat could not be made to retain its peculiarities in the Eastern States. New Brunswick oats, which weighed forty-seven pounds to the bushel, had in Pennsylvania deteriorated very much in weight; but when the light oats had been sent to Canada it regained its plumpness and weight; the same was true of Early Rose potatoes, and this was the experience of most farmers. Corn seemed to be an exception, but wheat, oats and potato seed ought to be changed occasionally.

TREE-PEDDLERS AND "HOSPITAL STOCK."—H. B. Zarnell, Illinois, Pa., asked what remedy there was against the tree-peddlers who swindled farmers. P. T. Quinn said farmers should not purchase from them, but send orders direct to the nurserymen, who, valuing their reputation, would not send out poor stock, nor any man that was not true to name. Nurserymen had sometimes trees which were poor, or whose labels had become lost. These were lumped together as "hospital stock," and sold to the peddlers at low prices, and farmers who got them were swindled. F. D. Curtis said here was the cause of the "milk in the cocoanut." It was well that farmers understood this. It would then be seen that nurserymen were to blame in selling this inferior stock, which should be destroyed, and not put into circulation by peddlers, who had to shoulder the blame. Farmers were not posted as business men, and if it were not for peddlers there would be fewer orchards; but nurserymen should not make them scapegoats for their own sins.

SUNDRY MATTERS.—An Illinois farmer was advised not to plant cranberries, the climate there was unsuitable. J. M. Weeks was advised to give his heifer, which had the distemper, warm mashes of wheat bran and barley malt twice a day, and a quart of tar-water every night. A farmer who asked if milk could be churned as well as the cream, was informed that it could, but that the practice had long ago been discarded as taking up too much time. A. S. Fuller said cherries should be grafted before the buds began to swell, and the scions should be carefully set. F. D. Curtis said the only preventive of sheep eating their wool was to shear them. L. A. Morrell, author of *American Shepherd*, said it was a practice incident to dry feed and confinement. Dr. Crowell had found linseed meal the best preventive of constipation in cattle or horses. F. D. Curtis said pure Suffolk hogs should have no black hairs; hogs invariably white should have no black about them. It was stated that one hundred and fifty pounds Peruvian guano and two hundred pounds of bone-dust would make an excellent dressing for grass lands.

CLIPPING HORSES.—This subject was brought before the Club by F. D. Curtis, who supported the appplication of Mr. Bergh to the Legislature for an act to prevent the practice, as being a cruelty to animals. H. Stewart protested on behalf of those farmers and other owners of horses who felt that clipping was necessary for the comfort and health of a class of animals which were burdened with an excessively heavy coat. Some horses needed to be clipped on this account, and it was an infringement of their owners' liberty to prevent them managing their horses in a way they knew and were advised by respectable veterinary surgeons to be proper. P. T. Quinn had had his ideas on this subject changed since he visited a large livery establishment in Newark, where he was assured without this practice many horses were lost this Winter, but since it had been adopted there was no disease or loss in the stable. Dr. Crowley said he should continue to clip his horse and take the consequences.

The Earthquake in California.

Mr. A. C. Diggins, of San Francisco, was at Independence, Inyo County, at the time of the earthquake. He says that on the day preceding the earthquake very high winds prevailed at Independence and over the whole of the valley, but at night it subsided and the air became perfectly calm. The first tremor awakened him, but before he could spring from his bed it was demolished and fell to the floor, the center-table tumbled over, and the house pitched and rocked like a row-boat in a rough sea. The building was a strong frame one, and was consequently not thrown down. He describes the noise which accompanied the shock as appalling. It seemed as if the mighty mountains skirting the valley were breaking up and rolling into plains below—the sound was in the air and under their feet, and its reverberations through the tumbling mountains were terrific as the noise itself. He says the first shock was a compound one, oscillatory and vertical. He ran into the street, and in the clear moonlight saw that every adobe and brick house in the town was in ruins. The ground heaved and vibrated, and then as the awful sound died in its far-off echoes those who had escaped from their crumbling dwellings, aghast and almost speechless with terror, hoped the catastrophe was over. But almost instantly, away to the south, down the narrow valley towards Lone Pine, was heard a sharp and thundering explosion as of a thousand columbiads fired at once. The people braced themselves for the shock, nearer and nearer came the appalling noise, and as the shock advanced thousands of huge rocks tumbled down from the craigs on either hand and crushed with deafening din into the ravines and upon the edges of the valley below. Then came the noise under their feet, and with it the awful, sickening, and terrifying uplift and swing of the earth. The people ran to and fro; some screamed, some prayed, others stood still and watched the course of things with stoical indifference. They soon learned that but one or two persons had been killed there, and yet none knew what the end might be, for the earth vibrated constantly. At short intervals would be heard away off in the direction of Lone Pine and the lake that terrible boom! bang! as if the very mountains themselves were splitting in twain. Not only did tens of thousands of rocks and boulders rolling down the mountains add to the confusion of the scene, but in the Sierra, on one side of the valley, avalanche after avalanche of snow was sent thundering, booming, almost screaming, down from the regions of eternal frost and ice to the gulfs below. People living near Independence, at points where they could see plainly the sides of the mountains on either hand, told him that at every succeeding shock they could plainly see in a hundred places at once bursting from the rifted rocks great sheets of flame apparently thirty or fifty feet in length, and which would coil and lap about a moment and then disappear. He says these flames could not have been caused by friction of rocks and boulders coming down the mountains, for in his own neighborhood there were plenty of these, but no fire visible. In one place he saw an immense ledge or drift of whitened and broken rocks forced out of the mountains and fall like an immense dump from some mining tunnel down its side. When daylight came the entire valley south of Independence and towards Lone Pine was filled with smoke and dust, and in places, people said, the fumes of sulphur were almost suffocating. The clouds of smoke extended from Fish Springs south, as far as the eye could reach. Numerous springs were dried up instantly, and others broke out in other places, while the flow of water from all was greatly increased. In one little stream three or four inches deep the water was thrown upward to the height of two or three feet over foot-bridges. A man had several rafts moored in the river near Independence laden with lumber, and each was thrown high and dry. Mr. Diggins saw springs of water forced out of the mountains where before the rocks had been as dry as a powder-house. From the time of the first shock till daylight the noises and shocks were loud and incessant. At one place a large section of the valley had subsided about ten feet, leaving an abrupt perpendicular bank at the sides. In many places the ground was thrown into ridges and mounds five or six feet high, and in every direction were signs of the destructive agencies that had been at work—all, however, decreasing in number and extent as they traveled north. Cattle and horses were thrown prostrate during the heavier shocks, and their bellowing and neighing was pitiful to hear.

CRUEL TREATMENT.—The body of a young girl named Mary Long, was exhumed at Poughkeepsie New York, at the solicitation of her friends. When she died her body was left alone and one eye and the nose were torn away by rats. She was buried next day after her death in a secret manner, no funeral service being performed. The testimony at the inquest showed that for several years past her father, Edward Long, treated her in a brutal manner. He acknowledged that he sometimes tied her hands behind her and used a gag on her. One witness testified to seeing her bare headed, bare-shouldered, and barefooted, driving a team of horses for her father before a harrow in a field. The father walked behind her sowing seed and swinging a stout black whip with which he at times would lash the girl over the shoulders and legs, always using the but end of the whip on her shoulders. It was also stated that he tied her hands behind her and threw her into a creek. The verdict of the Coroner's jury stated that she died of exposure, but did not in any way refer to her father.

A LEGAL QUANDARY.—Here is a legal muddle in Boston: The Federal authorities have compelled the private clubs of that city to take out licenses as retail liquor dealers. Now, many of the state judges are members of these clubs; and this decision of the revenue authorities makes them retail liquor dealers; and if they remain members of the clubs, and the clubs do not give up selling liquor, what will the judges be but criminals, liable to indictment by their own Grand Juries, and arrest by their own constables?—*Baltimore Sun.*

OLD CHURCH.—The oldest church in America is in Hingham, Mass., which now belongs to the Unitarians. The edifice was erected in 1681. It has recently been thoroughly renovated, at a cost of $13,000. The society was first organized in 1635, two hundred and thirty-seven years ago, and since its organization but six pastors have been in charge of its pulpit.

Two children of Mr. Ferrel, a little boy and little girl, living in Grant County, Ky., got into a playful scuffle lately, when the little boy fell on his sister and killed her instantly. The girl was about ten years old and the boy about eight.

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

Over the Splugen Pass—The Source of the Famous Rhine—Wonderful Reviews—Swiss Railroad Cars, etc., etc.

We left Faido in the afternoon, in time to reach Bellinzona, have a hasty dinner, get rested and leave by the diligence, which started at eleven P. M. for the ride over the Splugen Pass. It was a beautiful moon-light night, and as we occupied the *coupe*, we had an excellent view of the scenery as we ascended the mountains. Being somewhat fatigued, we would occasionally fall asleep, but only to be awakened by the noise of a waterfall that the diligence was passing. The effect of the moonlight on the hills and on the valleys which lay far below the road we were ascending, was charming in the extreme. We took "cat naps," till three A. M., when the sun rose, and the scenery became so grand and magnificent that we could not think of sleeping. We continued going up, up, up, until we reached a broad and desolate depression among the mountain-tops, when we began to descend for nearly half an hour. Here and there glaciers could be seen on either side, and we were continually passing cascades and waterfalls rushing down the rocks by the side of the road. High up on the mountains the diligence stopped at a collection of stone buildings connected with the custom-house.

For some reason or other our trunks were not examined, and after the horses had been changed were soon on our way again. A gloomier way-side inn than the one we found here would be difficult to imagine or describe; with a glacier for its next-door neighbor, without a tree or bush to indicate that such things had an existence, and no prospect but the valleys beneath and the snow-clad mountains surrounding it. Up to this point the road had been grand and picturesque. Here was nothing but utter desolation, and the only signs of vegetation were lichen, mosses, and a little coarse grass.

After passing the custom-house, a succession of zig-zags, with snow lying in the bends of the road, brought us to the summit of the pass, a low depression, from which the mountains receded on either hand in rounded masses. Here the descent commenced tacking in a remarkable way, down an almost uniform slope, which began soon after passing through a short gallery at the top of the mountain. The principal occupation we had while going down the pass was to watch the four horses as they turned at a swinging trot the corners of the zig-zag, and to offer a silent prayer that the "shoe" on one hind wheel, and the brake on both might hold their own, for if they should fail us, we would be apt to "come to grief," and our foreign trip have an abrupt termination.

They did so, however, until we had passed through the pine forest, rattled over the bridge which crosses the Rhine, and at eight A.M. drew up before the hotel at Splugen. After a good breakfast, washed down by some excellent coffee, we resumed our seats, and were once more on our way. After leaving Splugen, the road passes through some patches of meadow-land and enters a dense forest of fir, which clings to the mountain-side, wherever earth can be found to support a tree. Where there are no trees, huge masses of gray rock close in on either side, leaving small room for the highway on the bank of the river. In some places no room whatever is left, and here tunnels have had to be constructed.

The road continues to descend rapidly to the gorge of Rolfa, where the Rhine, confined within its narrow bed, pitches over a succession of rocky ledges (something like the Black river at Trenton Falls, N. Y.), and which would in any other place be called a cataract, deserving unqualified admiration. Soon after this the forest is left behind us, the mountains recede to the right and left, zig-zags again become necessary, ruins are seen on the eminences, and the driver tells us "that the valley, is the Valley of Schams, and that the Via Mala is in the mountainous range before us."

For hundreds of years the passage of the Splugen was considered as impracticable. Engineering art, however, opened the way by excavating first on one side and then on the other, which required three crossings of the chasm. These separate portions were then united by single-arched bridges spanning the narrow depths, at the bottom of which, unseen, at times almost unheard, flowed the whole body of the Rhine. It is here that the noble river takes its rise; compressed between the rocks which enclose its bed, it is scarcely wider than a rivulet, but the chasm which it has cleft for itself is one of the most imposing and awe-inspiring gorges in the world. The valley seems to be absolutely closed up by an impenetrable barrier of rock, and it is only on a near approach that a narrow opening is discovered, out of which the infant river rushes. Entering this gorge, the mountains on either side rise higher and higher, the chasm becomes narrower; far below us the raging torrent roars and thunders in its rocky bed, sometimes at a distance so great as to be almost inaudible; overhead all that can be seen is a narrow strip of blue sky, and in the ravine beneath us all was impenetrable darkness. In some places the cliffs on either hand rise to a height of sixteen hundred feet. There are places along this road on which the sun never shines, over which the cliffs hang low, and where you have but a glimpse of the sky. Sometimes it is but a shelf that has been cut out of the face of the rock; sometimes it is a tunnel; sometimes masses of the mountain, sliding into the depths of the fissure, have widened it where the engineer wanted to construct his road, and so facilitated his progress. You can have no idea of the depth of the gorge, unless you stand on the central bridge and drop a stone, and listen as it bounds from side to side in its descent, and then after a long silence, as it passes through an unobstructed space, faintly hear it strike the surface of the water.

At Thusis we stopped over an hour for lunch and to rest the horses, and then resumed our journey down the valley of the Rhine, with mountains on every side and nearly every height crowned with ruins.

We crossed the Rhine at Richeneau by an old wooden bridge, and in the midst of a rain-storm, which came up very suddenly, drew up at the post-office of the old town of Coire, and our long ride of seventeen hours over the Splugen Pass was ended. Ragatz and Bad Pfaffers were on the route to Zurich, and we could easily visit them both and arrive in Zurich the following afternoon. At Coire, we bid adieu to the diligence and resumed railroad traveling.

The Swiss railway cars are on the American plan, except that at one end there is a separate compartment for first-class passengers, where the seats are more comfortable, and you are not so apt to be disturbed by way-passengers. On the Swiss roads each passenger is only allowed twenty pounds of baggage, and if it exceeds that weight you have to pay for fifty pounds. The engines are very powerful, but noticeable for the total absence of ornament. The engineer and fireman are not protected from the sun and rain by a cab, as on our engines, but have nothing but an iron screen with two round holes to look through, under the lee of which they may obtain some slight shelter from the wind, but none from the heat of the sun or the pelting of the storm. In an hour after leaving Coire the train arrived at Ragatz, and we drove to the hotel "Hof Ragatz" to find it nearly filled with guests, and were obliged to content ourselves with a room on the third floor. The weather was warm, but as the rain continued, we were obliged to amuse ourselves by remaining within doors during the evening.

B. M.

A VICEROYALTY WORTH HAVING.—The Viceroyalty of India is probably the most valuable in the world, as it enables the incumbant to save, as a rule, $69,000 a year out of his salary, and the whole of his private income for five years. The salary is $125,000 a year, besides allowances, a furnished house and all traveling expenses, and half that sum will enable most men to live in becoming splendor. To a poor man, however, (says the London *Spectator*) the office is less valuable, as he saves less from his home revenue, and if, like Lord Mayo, he is fond of splendor, an Irishman, and unlucky enough to have a Royal Duke for a guest, he may save a little indeed.

Items of Interest.

THE rinderpest has wholly disappeared from Belgium.

BANGOR, Me., families are sending to Sweden for servant-girls.

THE abrogation of the passport system in France has taken effect.

THE Hon. Erastus Corning died at Albany after a long illness.

WAR has been declared by Guatemala against Honduras and San Salvador.

THERE has been a large fire in Valparaiso, Chili, accompanied with loss of life.

SEVERAL prominent Mormons have been appointed to proceed to Europe on missions.

FIVE families, embracing thirty persons, left one town in Maine, to settle in Tennessee.

THE Italian Bee Company, at Des Moines, Iowa, has commenced business with 350 hives.

A CINCINNATI drug-clerk gave arsenic for a seidlitz-powder, "by mistake," and killed his man.

THERE are now in the prisons of Versailles twenty-two communists under sentence of death.

A TRUE bill has been found against the Tichborne claimant, charged with forgery and perjury.

A SPANISH steamer has landed 1,000 men at Santiago de Cuba, to reinforce the army on that island.

Two ladies and gentlemen were assaulted and shot at by ruffians, while walking on a public street in Chicago.

AUSTIN GAVIN, aged thirty-five years, died at Scranton, Penn., of hydrophobia. He was bitten five months ago.

HON. WM. MCDOUGALL addressed his constituents at Almonte, Ontario, in favor of the acceptation of the Washington Treaty.

THE loss of coal and of barges swept away by the sudden rise in the river at Cincinnati, is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

GOV. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has signed the bill permitting persons accused of minor crimes to testify in their own behalf.

THE grooves in rifle guns serve only to direct, not to impel, projectile. They give no increased initial velocity, but rather decrease it.

DURING the past eighteen years, there have been fifty-four boats blown up on Western rivers, killing three thousand and eighty-three persons.

THE largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being four hundred and thirty miles long and one thousand feet deep.

MISS POLLY PERRY, a distant relative of Commodore Perry, died in Matoonic, R. I., aged ninety-nine years, eight months and seventeen days.

CHICAGO women complain that the pretty ones receive prompt aid from the committees, while those who are plainer are left to freeze, suffer or starve.

THE Pope has refused to receive the sum of money offered to him by the Italian government. When he wants money he will receive it only from the Catholic world.

A COMMITTEE of one hundred citizens is formed in San Francisco, called the "Committee of Safety," to guard the interests of that city against railroad monopolists.

THE National Democratic Committee will meet in Washington in order to adopt measures to secure the organization of the Democratic party for the Presidential campaign.

THERE is no truth whatever in the report telegraphed from Europe that Queen Victoria's visit to Germany was the precursor of her abdication in favor of the Prince of Wales.

REVOLUTION has broken out in St. Marc, Hayti. The troops were massacreing the insurgents by wholesale. Citizens of the United States were protected by the French Consul.

THE U. S. House Committee on Ways and Means having taken off the stamp duty on matches, the revenue will be reduced thereby $2,250,000. The tariff on copper has been reduced 1 per cent.

THE coal owners of South Staffordshire in England, have granted the demand of the men for the nine hour system. If the request had been refused, at least 10,000 men would have struck work.

THE experiment of employing Swedish laborers in Moore County, Georgia, has proved a failure, many of them having violated their contracts and left their employers. Much disappointment is felt at the result.

JOS. B. AGNEW, who recently died in Appanoose Township, Hancock County, Ill., at the age of fifty-eight years, is said to have been the person who fired the Nauvoo temple at the time of the Mormon war.

ENGLISH journals are still discussing the claims from various standpoints, but nearly all agree in affirming that the ministry must adhere to its position in refusing to submit to arbitration on the indirect claims.

INQUIRIES have been instituted by the Spanish government in regard to the case of Dr. Howard, who was recently sentenced to imprisonment in a penal settlement by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. In the meantime Dr. Howard will remain under good treatment at Cadiz.

THE Green Mountain Cheese Factory at Peru, Vt., worked up 493,230 pounds of milk in 94 working days last year, making 57,141 pounds of green and 50,124 pounds of cured cheese. This was at the rate of 8.63 pounds of milk to one pound of green cheese, and 9.9 to one pound of cured.

FIFTY-TWO buildings at Lone Pine, Cal., about three-fourths of the entire town, were shaken down by the recent earthquake. Twenty-seven persons were killed there, and thirty-four seriously injured. While the survivors were interring the dead, the cemetery was in a constant tremor, with occasional shocks.

FRANK WILSON, three years old, living at Newberg, died, as was supposed, and the funeral was arranged to take place. The child was placed in the coffin and the preparations for the burial completed. Soon afterward indications as of life appeared, and the funeral was postponed indefinitely.

THE Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of New York reports that in the year ending April 10 there were 1,370 fires, causing a loss of $1,633,253, compared with 1,105 fires and a loss of $2,389,253 for the year ending April 10, 1871. The fires increased 24 per cent., and the loss diminished 31 per cent.

A VERY sad story of parental cruelty is reported from Poughkeepsie. An inquest was held on a young girl who died of "exposure," according to the verdict. If the testimony is credible she was used most cruelly by her father, who horse-whipped her, threw her into a creek, and otherwise brually tortured her.

A CIRCULAR is issued in London inviting subscriptions for 45,000 shares in the Great Western Telegraph Company, which proposes to lay a telegraph cable direct from England to New York and thence to the West Indies. The shares are twenty pounds each. The total capital of the company is fixed at £1,350,000.

THE police in Japan are very vigilant. If you have anything stolen they run after the thief and bring him back for identification. If the stolen property is found on him, they chop off his head on your doorstep. By paying a sum equal to about eleven cents of our money you can do your own killing and keep the body.

Two young colored men fought a duel with small swords in New Orleans, not long ago, and one was slightly wounded in the breast. One is the son of an internal revenue assessor, and the other a son of a Custom-house official. The quarrel grew out of testimony given before the Congressionel Investigating Committee.

THE claimant of the Tichborne estate appeared in the Central Criminal Court of the Old Bailey, to answer to the indictment. He pleaded "not guilty" to all the counts. A writ of *certiorari* was issued, removing the cause to the Queen's Bench, where the prisoner will be tried in June. In the meantime, he has been recommitted to Newgate.

Vaccination.

The following is the concluding portion of the report of a Committee on Vaccination made to the New York Academy of Medicine, and published in accordance with a resolution of that body, which accepted and approved the report and authorized its publication. In the present general prevalence of the small-pox, the subject has special importance, and the high source from which these suggestions emanate give to them additional value:

"The utmost care should be taken in the performance and management of a first vaccination, to make it as nearly perfect, regular and exhaustive as possible, for upon this depends very much the after insusceptibility to small-pox; and it is doubtful whether any amount of subsequent re-vaccination will fully compensate for the deficiency of the first. The period for re-vaccination may be left very much to be determined by circumstances; it can never be done too early or too promptly in persons exposed to small-pox, and it should be performed in every person soon after the age of puberty, however frequently it may be repeated at earlier or later periods of life. It may succeed at one time when it would not at another; indeed, it appears to be true that re-vaccination, as well as primary vaccination, actually takes more readily in some years than in others. 'One thoroughly good vaccination to start with,' says Seaton, 'and one careful re-vaccination after puberty, are all that is necessary for protection as complete as any known proceeding can give against small-pox.' After the twenty-fifth year of age, the liability to small-pox in the well-vaccinated is very small. The effects of a re-vaccination are occasionally as perfect in appearance and the symptoms produced as are those of a primary vaccination of infancy, and just as a second attack of small-pox may be as complete as the first; but oftenest the re-vaccination produces only slight and brief symptoms and appearances, and sometimes no effects whatever—which could not be the case if the protective influence of vaccination steadily wore out in the human system with advancing age. Of the nearly 50,000 re-vaccinations in the Prussian army in the year 1833, only about one-third were perfectly successful; resembling, that is, the results of a primary vaccination so closely as scarcely to be distinguished from it; the remaining two-thirds being more or less modified or failing entirely. In other trials on a large scale, the success has not been so great. It should be remembered that secondary small-pox occurs on an average in about one per cent. of cases; and that while we urge re-vaccination; both as a test of remaining susceptibility to it, and of further exhaustion of what may remain, it is well known that a single well-performed vaccination, perfect in all respects, does, with few exceptions, suffice to secure for life an individual subjected to it.

"The small-pox has lost none of its malignity and virulence. And while unvaccinated persons are allowed to accumulate, it is vain to hope for any exemption from epidemics of greater or less extent. When every child shall be carefully vaccinated, and re-vaccinated at later periods, when the errors, ignorance and prejudices with which the subject is now invested shall be dispelled, and the human family shall become willing to place itself unhesitatingly under the 'ægis of Jenner,' vaccination will become even more deserving of the confidence and encomium of its friends and the public, less open to objection and refusal, and small-pox, if it does not disappear entirely, will become less frequent and fatal. In times of epidemic prevalence of small-pox, all should encourage vaccination. Vaccination and re-vaccination are positive duties. It is to be regretted that any person should be found so ignorant and prejudiced as, by precept or example, to oppose or discourage this safe and simple means of protection. In order to give complete and assured protection against small-pox, every person, not recently and thoroughly vaccinated, should be at once re-vaccinated, and in subsequent life should repeat this duty as often as every five or six years, until in adult life the repeated re-vaccination ceases to have effect. The perpetual exhaustion of each individual's susceptibility to vaccinia and small-pox should be regarded as a duty more imperative than that of maintaining a policy of insurance, or the necessary apparatus and well-drilled methods of protection against accidental fire or death. For small-pox is a calamity that must, if possible, be prevented, even at the trouble and expense of an excess of precaution. In view of the dangers of delay in the duty of vaccination, and of the obligation of physicians and all others to secure prompt attention to this duty, the members of this Committee would urgently recommend that vaccination should be promptly secured to every child; also, that re-vaccination should not be neglected in any person at the period when the change from childhood to adult life renders the individual specially susceptible to contagion; and that in the presence of small-pox every community should adopt measures to provide for general vaccination and re-vaccination as a public duty."

Soldiers' Homestead Act.

The following important act, which became a law by signature of the President of the United States, has not hitherto been published in full:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled;

SEC. 1. That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defences of Washington and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1862, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps during the rebellion for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public land (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres or one-quarter section, to be taken in compact form according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States; provided, that said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvement; and provided also, that the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the army, navy, or marine corps aforesaid shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received or inability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; provided, however, that no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing section to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter under the provisions of this act so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

SEC. 3. That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained; provided, that if such person died during his term of enlistment the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

SEC. 4. That where a party at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws or subsequently thereto was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his service therein shall, in the administration of said homestead laws be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: provided that if his entry has been cancelled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored and confirmed; and provided further, that if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to entry under said laws, and his right to a patent therefor shall be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract, and his absence therefrom in such service.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead; provided, that the said claimant in person shall, within the time prescribed, commence settlement and improvement on the same, and thereafter fulfil all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

UNPLEASANT.—A San Francisco pair recently eloping chartered a tug-boat and a clergyman, intending to be made one flesh on the bosom of the Pacific. Unfortunately that body of water belied its name, and when the would-be groom was asked whether his intentions were honorable concerning the loving and cherishing of his female companion, his answer for sundry reasons was delivered over the ship's side. The about-to-be bride meantime had fainted, and the clergyman felt constrained to follow the example of the groom. The consummation of the ceremony was finally made, when all the parties from very weakness were forced to go through the service on their knees.

A TRIAL of strength was had at Port Rowan, to decide a bet, that twenty men, or even ten, could hold the steam-tug Watchman—twenty-four horse power—and that twenty-five men could stop her when she had a full headway, the men to have 100 feet of coil to get under way. The trial of strength took place, and the men won.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate postponed consideration of the contested election case of Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, and fixed the day of opening the debate on the bill reported from the joint select committee on outrages in "the late insurrectionary States," extending the power of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus at his direction. Memorials were presented praying for mail service on the Pacific, that Yerba Buena be not sold, and that no extension be granted the Wilson sewing-machine patent. The deficiency bill was debated and amended.

A memorial of the Republican members of the Legislature of Mississippi in favor of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill was presented. The bill appropriating $50,000 for the observation of the transit of Venus was passed. The Australian Steamship bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes, which was passed.

Mr. Sumner gave notice that when the Amnesty bill comes up he will move as an amendment the Supplemental Civil Rights bill.

The Postal Appropriation bill was reported in the United States Senate. As amended it doubles for ten years the mail service and subsidy on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company between San Francisco and China, so as to provide for a fortnightly trip. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was discussed and laid aside.

HOUSE.

In the House, the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Appropriation bill were debated. Many were concurred in, and those to which there was objection, referred to a conference committee. Resolutions of respect for the memory of Mr. Corning were adopted.

In the House the chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the sales of arms to France reported the evidence and conclusions of the committee, exonerating the Secretary of War. The River and Harbor Improvement bill, appropriating about five millions, including $225,000 for removing obstructions in Hell Gate, was passed, as was also a bill for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the depredations on the Mexican frontier.

In the House there was an interesting discussion on the question of preserving the public woods and of giving encouragement to the planting of trees throughout the country. Mr. Farnsworth thought the most effectual way to protect the forests was by removing the tariff on lumber. He saw no reason why the dweller on the prairie lands of Illinois should pay a bounty to those living on the pine lands of Michigan and Wisconsin. The bill went over. Mr. Banks secured the postponement of the bill to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Washington. Three hundred and twenty-five thousand, two hundred and ninety-two dollars were appropriated for the Military Academy at West Point. The Civil-service Reform bill was discussed.

The question of importance in the House has been the tariff bill. Mr. Davis, in discussing the new bill, said the proposed reductions would amount to about $32,000,000, through reduced taxation and reduced duties.

The St. Croix land bill was defeated by a vote of 110 to 54.

In the House the bill to incorporate the Great Salt Lake and Colorado River Railroad Company and to grant at right of way through the public lands was taken up and passed.

In the Committee on Foreign Affairs Mr. Peter's resolution proposing the withdrawal of the claims against England for indirect damages was called up, and on the motion of Fernando Wood the Chairman was requested to communicate with Secretary Fish on the subject. It was incidentally remarked that the claims for indirect damages bar an amicable settlement, and the propriety of submitting the resolution to Congress was suggested.

There was a long debate in the House of Representatives over the Civil-service Reform bill. Speeches in its favor were made by Messrs. Roberts, Finkelnburg, and McCormck, and against it by Messrs. Bingham, and Banks. Mr. Garfield made the closing speech in favor of the bill. The bill was recommitted by a vote of 96 against 79.

A message from the President in regard to Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina was laid before the House. The President said that he received his information from "the Joint Committee of Congress upon Southern Outrages, the officers of the State, the military officers of the United States on duty in South Carolina, the United States Attorney and Marshal and other officers of the Government, repentant and abjuring members of those unlawful organizations, persons specially employed by the Department of Justice to detect crimes against the United States, and from credible sources. Most if not all of this information, except that I derived from the Attorney-General, came to me orally, and was to the effect that said counties were under the sway of powerful combinations popularly known as the 'Ku-Klux-Klan,' the objects of which were by force and terror to prevent all political action not in accord with the views of the members."

THE ABBE LISZT, acknowledged by the leading musicians of the world as the Grand Master of instrumentation on the Piano Forte, has been so charyed of his commendation of pianos of any particular make, that the following testimonial written by him bears additional weight, aside from the high source from which it emanates. This voluntary testimony, from the distinguished Maestro, is a triumph for America, a triumph for Boston, and an enduring triumph for Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co., whose patent orchestral grand and square pianos are all made with the same fidelity as to recent improvements, purity of tone, and superiority of workmanship.

WEIMAR, May, 1871.

[Translation.]

Mr. FLORENCE ZIEGFELD, Director of the Chicago Academy of Music:

My Dear Director:—The reputation of the American pianos was established everywhere by the extraordinary sensation they created at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Since that time several of the leading piano manufacturers in Europe have found it expedient to construct pianos of the American kind. The distinguishing advantages of the latter—peculiar richness of tone and extreme solidity of construction—were evident to eye and ear in the most admirable instrument manufactured by Hallet, Davis & Co., of Boston, which was tested here yesterday.

It is highly desirable that the use and enjoyment of these instruments should be attainable for European pianists. With distinguished regards,

I am, yours truly, F. LISZT.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Ex. Bullocks	$.13½	a	.13¾
First quality	.12½	a	.13
Second qual	.12½	a	.13
Ordinary thin Cattle	.11½	a	.11¾
Inf'r or lowest grade	.10½	a	.11
MILCH COWS	30.00	a	65.00
HOGS—Live	.05	a	.05¾
Dressed	.05½	a	.06½
SHEEP	.08½	a	.11½
COTTON—Middling	.23½	a	.24½
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.80	a	7.05
State Extra	6.85	a	7.25
WHEAT—Red Western	1.72	a	1.75
" State	1.71	a	1.90
No. 2 Spring	1.50	a	1.55
RYE—Western	.90	a	.90
BARLEY—State	.69	a	.72
CORN—Mixed Western	.69	a	.70½
OATS—Western	.51½	a	.52
HOPS ..... '71s, .55 a .65—'70s,	.15	a	.30
PORK—Mess	12 75	a	13 50
LARD	.09	a	.09¾
PETROLEUM—Crude	12½	Refined	28
BUTTER—State	.33	a	.35
Ohio W. R.	.20	a	.24
" Fancy	.34	a	.36
Western Ordinary	.08	a	.13
Pennsylvania fine	.34	a	.37
CHEESE—State Factory	.17½	a	.19
" Skimmed	.05	a	.08
Ohio	.10	a	.13
EGGS—State	.24	a	.25

BUFFALO.

BEEF CATTLE	5.61½	a	6.40
SHEEP	9.25	a	9.25
HOGS—Live	4.70	a	5.85
FLOUR	4.50	a	6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.45	a	1.46
CORN	.58	a	.60
OATS	.40	a	.45
RYE	.70	a	.75
BARLEY	.70	a	.90
LARD	.9	a	.10

ALBANY.

WHEAT	1.95	a	1.98
RYE—State	.85	a	.90
CORN—Mixed	.73	a	.73
BARLEY—State	.90	a	1.03
OATS—State	.50	a	.53

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Penn. Extra	3.50	a	9.50
WHEAT—Western Red	1.83	a	1.85
White	2.00	a	2.10
CORN—Yellow	65	a	.69
Mixed	.67	a	.68
PETROLEUM—Crude	15½	Refined	.21¾
BEEF CATTLE	.07	a	.09½
CLOVER SEED	9.00	a	9.25
Timothy	3 00		

BALTIMORE.

COTTEN—Low Middlings	.22½	a	.22¾
FLOUR—Extra	7.75	a	8.75

The Civil Service.

The following Executive order has have been issued:

WASHINGTON, April.—The Advisory Board of the Civil Service having completed the grouping contemplated by the rules already adopted, have recommended certain rules for carrying the provisions into effect. The recommendations as herewith published, are approved, and the provisions will be enforced as rapidly as the proper arrangements can be made, and thirteenth of the rules adopted on the 19th day of December last, is amended to read as published herewith.

The utmost fidelity and diligence will be expected of all officers in every branch of the public service. Political assessments, as they are called, have been forbidden within the various Departments, and while the right of all persons in official position to take part in politics is acknowledged, and the elective franchise is recognized as a high trust to be discharged by all entitled to its exercise, whether in the employment of the Government or in private life, honesty and efficiency, not political activity, will determine the tenure of office.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President,
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

CALIFORNIA'S BIGGEST NUGGET.—How much we owe to California! Her precious metals have enriched thousands of our fellow-citizens, and have proved the main stay of America in times of national pecuniary embarrassment. Her mining industries have given employment to myriads of mechanics and laborers. She is the land of promise to the fortune-seeker. But the Golden State has lately sent us a new treasure. Her last nugget is DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. The health-giving principles contained in this curative are a more precious boon than gold. In all affections of the liver and stomach, remittent and intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and pulmonary diseases, it may be relied upon. As a blood depurent and invigorant it is unequalled, purifying the circulation and infusing new vigor into the debilitated frame. It conquers that most unyielding of all complaints dyspepsia, and we know of no other remedy that can accomplish this. Its entire freedom from alcoholic spirit, which retards and neutralizes the effect of any medicine, and which forms the basis of many of the pseudo bitters and tonics, doubly enhances its value to the sick. The papers of the United States vie with one another in doing honor to Dr. Walker. We, too, add our voice, and say all honor to the man whose science and skill have enabled him to draw from the vegetable kingdom such a balsam for human suffering.—*Com.*

Blessed are they who seek relief from "Liver Complaint," "Billiousness," Bad Blood, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Rough Skin, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and Scrofulous diseases, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery, for they shall be happy in knowing that the cure is complete. Sold by all druggists.—*Com.* 594.

An old toper being asked one day why he persisted in drinking, replied, "Dry makes me drink, drink makes me drunk, and drunk makes me dry again." The explanation was considered quite sufficient.

How to Ornament the Hair.

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening, and perpetuating the human hair, is effected by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. There is a stimulating property in this preparation, which literally compels a rapid growth of the fibres, while its emollient action renders them silky and elastic. *It is the best and cheapest hair-dressing and invigorator in the world.* So say the masses who use it. Your druggist has it.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight.—*Com.*

RUPTURE can be cured without suffering. Elastic Trusses are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, N. Y.—*Com.*

For Dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.—*Com.*

The Horse and his Rider.—It was a happy day for Horse and his rider when the MUSTANG LINIMENT was introduced as a cure for the external diseases and injuries of both. In the stable, the barn and the household this wonderful emollient is equally useful. If a horse is sprained, or foundered, or harness-galled, or afflicted with any other of the many superficial ills that equine flesh is heir to, the Liniment effects a speedy cure, and it is equally efficacious when applied to draught oxen or cows suffering from outward swellings, strains, or hurts of any description. As an application for bruises, cuts, burns, rheumatism, stiff joints, sprains, neuralgia, earache and toothache, it takes precedence of all other topical remedies, and is therefore an article of prime necessity in families.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator.*—A purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick-Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

It is an Established Fact, that Consumption can be cured; but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy like *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* This standard preparation will speedily cure a cough or cold, and even Consumption often yields to its great power.

Special Notices.

STOP THAT COUGH!

DON'T DELAY.

One week, one day, and it may be too late. Consumption with its long train of satellites is waiting to carry you to the long home of its many victims who have gone before.

HOW CAN YOU STOP IT?
WHERE IS THE REMEDY?

Allen's Lung Balsam can produce more evidence of real merit than any other article for the purpose. It is sold everywhere by Druggists and general store-keepers.

Read the following extract from a letter received from Mr. S. E. Burwell, a well-known merchant of Ontario:

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON—

Dear Sirs,—Last autumn I was suffering from a severe cold which settled on my Lungs and produced a distressing cough for which I gave trial to a number of Cough Medicines without any benefit. I at last tried one bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I am happy to be able to state gave almost immediate relief, and performed a perfect cure in a short time.

Yours truly,
S. E. BURWELL.

Fingall, Ont., March 4, 1871.

DR. A. L. SCOVILL is the inventor of several medical preparations which have become very popular and have been liberally used. Among his inventions are "Hall's Balsam for the Lungs" and "Liverwort and Tar." For the past ten years a better Lung remedy has been offered to the public. Read the following letter from Dr. Scovill referring to it:

Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & Co.—

Gents.—I make the following statement from a perfect conviction and knowledge of the benefits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM in curing the most deep-seated PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted. For Coughs, and all the early stages of Lung complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phlegm and matter to raise, without irritating those delicate organs (the Lungs), and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state. Yours, respectfully,

A. L. SCOVILL.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
Providence, R. I.
General Agents for New England States.

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Not every one can be President, but all can buy SILVER TIPPED Shoes for their children and thereby lessen their Shoe bills two thirds.

For sale by all Dealers.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 South Third street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific the reputation of the CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes is spreading. They never rip, leak or fail to pieces. Try them. Look out for the Patent stamp, all others are imitations.

Special Notices.

Provide Against Danger.

At this season all the great lines of travel begin to swarm with human beings intent on business or pleasure. Are these moving multitudes aware of the danger which comes from drinking different varieties of water and breathing atmospheres to which their lungs are unaccustomed? Do they realize how important it is to be pre-armed with an antidote that will defend their systems from the evil consequences of such changes and from all ailments and disturbances which arise from the miasma so plentifully evolved from the soil at this period of the year? Such an antidote—certain in its protective operation and free from everything objectionable in its composition and flavor—has been for twenty years before the world. No instance can be adduced, during that period, in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has failed as an acclimating medicine, or as a preventive of the bodily ills to which the undefended system is liable in unhealthy localities.

A good appetite, perfect digestion, a vigorous condition of the nervous system, functional regularity, and a pure and active circulation, are the elements of health, and these signal blessings may be secured and perpetuated by the use of this powerful, yet harmless, vegetable tonic. Such is the experience of all who have ever taken it as a safeguard against the diseases which debility, irregularity and a morbid condition of the solids and fluids of the body are sure to invite.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH.

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS, under other names, but resembling ours in shape and color of wrapper intended to deceive.

THE RISING SUN POLISH IN BULK, for stove dealers' use, at twelve cents per pound—twenty-five and fifty pound boxes. "Cheaper than any other Bulk Polish for nothing."

THE RISING SUN LEMBER PENCIL.—No Sharpening Cheap and Durable—supercedes other articles for purpose.

THE RISING SUN BLACK LEAD LUBRICATOR. For axles, bearings and machinery. Lasts six times as long as oil alone. 25 lb. and 50 lb. boxes, 15 cents per lb. Try it.

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Homesteads. Where they are and how got, all about it. Book 50 cents. Sheldon & Gage, Nevada, Iowa.

FREE! First number "OCOEE LAND REGISTER," Cleveland, Tenn.

5,000 Agents Wanted. Splendid inducements, specimens to work with free. Address, VARIETY, Saco, Me.

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$290 for first-class Pianos. No discount. No Agents. Address U. S. PIANO CO., 865 Broadway, N. Y.

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WANTED.—Agents to introduce our fast-selling goods. $1,000 a year can be made by energetic men. Address, MONROE, KENNEDY & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

20 Envelopes of various sizes, Colors, Songs on each, 2 sheets Song Paper, copy of a 6-column paper, all sent for 20c. J. A. Howells & Co., Jefferson, O.

FREE—AGENTS WANTED.—We want a few industrious, temperate men to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Best of reference required. COVEY BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassful. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

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N Y N U—Apr 11. No 17.

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